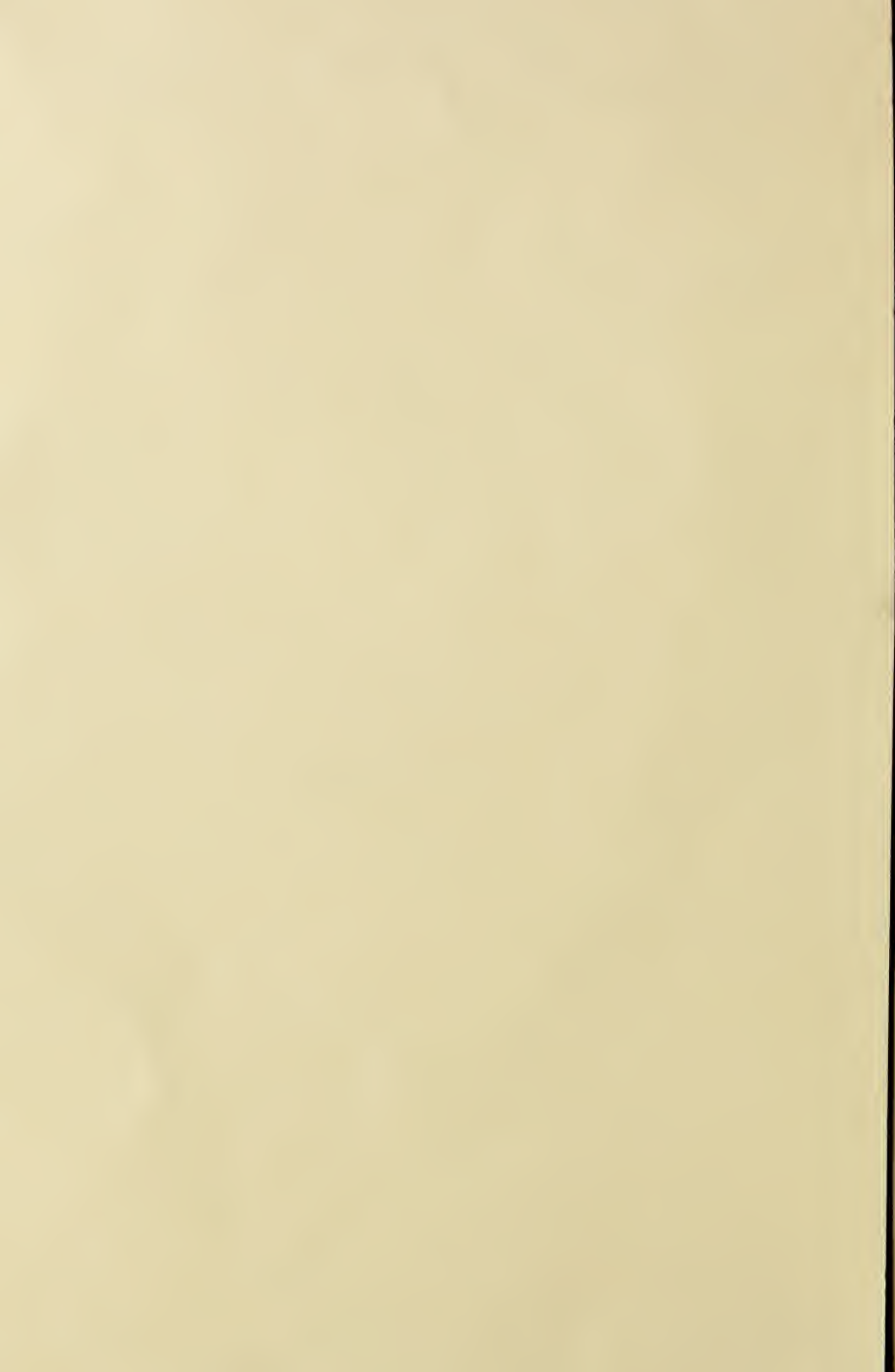


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THE MARYLAND FARMER:

DEVOTED TO

Agriculture, Horticulture, Rural Economy & Mechanic Arts.

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BALTIMORE, JULY, 1869.

No. 7.

FIRST FAIR

OF THE

MARYLAND STATE AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL ASSOCIATION.

The reorganization, under most excellent auspices, of the Maryland State Agricultural Association, and in which the mechanical interests of the State are now included, marks a new point of departure, and it is to be hoped a new era in the agricultural and industrial interests of the State.

The Executive Committee of the Association deserve unqualified praise for the zeal and ability they have displayed in obtaining from the State, the city, and from private individuals, the necessary funds for the purchase of the Fair Grounds, the erection of the numerous buildings and enclosures, and the construction of a race track—a new and popular feature in this State, which will add greatly to the interest of the exhibition. The selection of the necessary amount of land for the purposes of the Association was for some time a matter of grave consideration, but we think that the ultimate choice of the Pimlico track will meet with very general approval. The Fair Grounds now in process of rapid adaptation to the uses to which they are to be put, are within a short distance of the city, can be approached readily by rail and turnpike, and can also be reached with ease by pedestrians and others by way of that charming pleasure resort, Druid Hill Park.

The first fair of the Association, as reorganized, will commence on Tuesday, October 26th, of this year, and will continue for four days. The rules and regulations adopted will be found elsewhere in these pages, and we think will be discovered to be eminently thoughtful, wise and judicious. All animals and articles designed for exhibition, with certain specified exceptions, must be at the Show Grounds between the morning of Saturday, the 23d of October, and before 9 o'clock in the morning of the following Tuesday, and all must be entered and duly ticketed at the office of the Association before being carried within the enclosure. The other regu-

lations relate to membership, to exhibitors, to animals and articles entered for exhibition, and to the rules governing awards.

The schedule of premiums, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of ten thousand dollars, is quite liberal. The classes for which awards for superior excellence are to be given are well and carefully defined, whilst the several committees consist of gentlemen of standing and influence, well known in Baltimore city and in the State at large.

One of the attractive features of the exhibition will be the trials of speed, which will take place on the race track each day, commencing at 2 o'clock, P. M. In these trials an entrance fee of ten per cent. will be required of all horses entered for competition. The rules governing the competing horses each day, regulating the entries, together with the sliding scale of awards will be found in the list of premiums published elsewhere.

We hail this revival of our Agricultural Fair, with the new features that have been added to it, not only as an admirable means of developing, under the stimulus of competition, the agricultural and industrial interests of the State, and of calling attention to the merits of Maryland stock; but also because it will bring together vast numbers of people, make them better acquainted with each other, and afford them an opportunity of seeing the best horses and the best herds of cattle, both native and imported, and of ascertaining how much can be accomplished by careful stock breeders and judicious cultivators of the soil. Lying midway between the bleak North and the torrid South, there is no climate in the United States which is better adapted to agricultural pursuits than that of Maryland, nor is there any which presents greater facilities in the way of ample water power, cheap transportation and abundance of bituminous coal, to the varied industries which are so rapidly extending outwards and on all sides from the great centres of population and commerce.

We have more than a hope; we have a well founded belief that the Maryland State Agricultural and Mechanical Association can, and will, be made the means of materially assisting in the development of both the important interests which the Association by its charter and in its title, has undertaken to represent.

Our Agricultural Calendar.

Farm Work for July.

As the coolness of the season has kept back the corn plant there will be an unusual press of work upon the farmers of the Middle States during the present month. It may be, that with some the corn will be in sufficiently good condition to lay by temporarily during the press of harvest work, but, in the generality of cases, the corn will demand constant and unremitting attention. As there is no cereal that better repays thorough tillage so also is there none that suffers more from neglect. Absolute lightness and looseness of soil so to admit air, and dew, and rain, and perfect freedom from weeds and grasses are the primary condition to be observed in the cultivation of corn. These can only be well executed by frequent stirrings of the soil and by a liberal use of the hoe about the hills. With the opening of July, in this latitude, also commences the season of wheat harvest, and those who desire to gather this important cereal in its best and most marketable condition will do well to commence cutting before it is dead ripe. When the grain yields reluctantly to the pressure of the thumb and finger, but before it is quite hard is the best time to cut it. After this there is shrinkage of grain, and waste of product by shattering. The work for the month is as follows:

The Cultivation of Corn.

Wherever corn is backward, as is generally the case in the middle and border States this season, keep the cultivator and the shovel plough constantly at work lightening up and loosening the soil.—Eradicate all weeds, and in no case allow the surface soil to bake as some soils will do after heavy dashes of rain. As their crust of closely compacted soil closes the pores and shuts out air and moisture, both of which are most essential to the growing plant. Running the plough through corn after it has become well advanced and its lateral roots have extended themselves in the interval between the rows, has been very generally abandoned by the best farmers. It is true that a portion of the fine fibrous roots descend deeply into the soil in search of food stored up below, but there is a great net work of roots, which ramify laterally through the soil a few inches below the surface, and when these are cut by the plough great injury is done to the plant. The shovel plough followed by the cultivator are the best implements to use, and flat cultivation is to be preferred to the old system of ridging except on hillsides where it is necessary to check the two sudden flow of water. Deep ploughing, as

a preparation for the corn crop, and thorough tillage subsequently are the essential points to be kept in mind in the cultivation of corn.

Harvesting.

Somewhere about the fourth of July, a little earlier in some sections a little later in others—harvest commences in this latitude. We have already stated that the best time for cutting wheat is when the grain has attained the consistence of soft dough. Another sign of ripeness is the change in the color of the stem. When the latter commences to bleach, cut at once, and the sooner the work is done the better.

MILLET.

Millet may still be sown up to the 10th of the month, but a better crop might have been expected if the seeding had been finished earlier. The soil best adapted to the growth of this forage plant is a rich sandy loam, but heavier soils, except stiff clays, will grow fair crops under good cultivation.

Quantity of Seed to the Acre.—Sow broadcast, and if the crop is designed for hay, sow one bushel of seed to the acre. If for seed, sow only three pecks to the acre.

Fertilizers.—From ten to twenty-two horse cart loads of well rotted stable manure, according to the condition of the soil, will suffice for an acre, or in the absence of this, 300 lbs. of Ammoniated Phosphatic Guano may be used.

Time of Cutting.—Commence cutting for hay as soon as about one-third of the seed begins to turn yellow. If cut later the seed shatter very much.

Broadcast Corn.

In the absence of the sufficient supply of hay, broadcast corn will be found an excellent substitute. Plough deep, harrow thoroughly until the soil is very light and sow an acre or two during the first week of the month.

Quantity of Seed to the Acre.—Sow three bushels of seed broadcast to each acre.

BUCKWHEAT.

Buckwheat may be put into the ground up to the 10th of the month. As a forage plant it is not worth much. But the seed when ground and well bolted, makes a flour, which converted into buckwheat cakes, needs no eulogy.

Preparation of the Soil.—Plough deeply, and if fertilizers are used give the preference to those that are rich in phosphates. Use any one of these at the rate of not less than 200 lbs. to the acre, one-half broadcasted and ploughed under, and the other half broadcasted after ploughing and harrowing well in.

Quantity of Seed.—Sow one bushel to the acre.

Time of Cutting.—If for seed commence harvesting when one-half of the grain has turned black.—If for forage, cut as soon as the plant is in bloom.

FALL POTATOES.

Keep the vines well cultivated and hoed and free of weeds. See also that the soil is kept perfectly loose and open. Potatoes require either a light soil naturally, or one that has been made so by thorough tillage. If the soil need more help than has been given to it already in the shape of manure, scatter broadcast over it ten bushels of unleached wood ashes, ten bushels of plaster, and one bushel of salt, mixed together, this, when well harrowed in, will be found to increase greatly the vigor of the vines, and is sufficient for an acre of land.

FALL TURNIPS.

The white turnip should not be seeded earlier than the close of the month; but if an opportunity offers, all the necessary preparations should be made earlier, a light soil and liberal manuring either in drill or broadcast will be found advisable, if the land is not naturally rich. The drill method is to be preferred, as it admits of more thorough after culture.

Preparation of the Soil. If the soil is not sward it should have at least two ploughings. Grass land should be ploughed early, so as to allow of at least a partial rolling of the sward. The land after ploughing should be harrowed and cross harrowed until it is reduced to a fine light loose condition.—Where the seed is to be drilled in, the drills should be opened two feet and half apart as if for potatoes. The manure, rich and unctuous and well rotted, should then be scattered fully along the drills which should at once be covered by two bouts of the plough. The crest of the ridges then formed should next be flattened down either by passing a light roller lengthwise over them or by the more tedious process of breaking down with the back of a rake—along the center of each ridge, thus flattened, a shallow drill should be made and the seed scattered thinly along it and covered lightly with the rake.

Quantity of Seed to the Acre.—If seeded broadcast use 1 pound of seed to the acre. In drilling less than that quantity will be found sufficient.

SHEEP.

The worms that infest the head of sheep may be prevented from troubling them by providing a trough, under cover in the pasture, and spreading over the bottom of it three times a week, as much tar as will cover it, and then sprinkling salt over the tar. In getting at the salt the sheep will smear their noses with the tar which will prevent the fly from laying its eggs in their nostrils.

PEACH TREES.

Examine these this month for the grub that infests the crown of the root. Clean away the surface soil and whenever gum is found to exude from the root the grub is certainly at its destructive work.—

Follow its progress under the bark by tracing and laying open the channel with a penknife or by probing with a wire. We have invariably found the knife the best, because the most certain to find the enemy. After the grub has been destroyed, plaster up the wound with a mixture composed of two parts soft soap, one part flour of sulphur, and one part salt. In the absence of these, use cow manure and clay. Finally cover up the earth again about the roots.

CATERPILLARS.

Examine the fruit trees for Caterpillars and destroy them.

Budding and Inoculating.

The present month is the proper season for budding and inoculating, Plum, Cherry, Apple and Pear trees. The exact time is best ascertained by testing when the bark parts more freely from the wood.

Ruta Baga Turnips.

Keep them well hoed and free from of weeds.

Wet Lands.

Drain them as early as possible so that they may be in good condition for fall ploughing.

FENCES.

See that these are kept in good repair.

CURING HAY.—Experience proves that grasses should be cut for hay when the stalks are in bloom. The best time of all, both for clover and other grasses, is just when in full bloom, and the earliest blossoms are beginning to fade. If not too heavy it can then be cut in the morning, and, if carefully scattered, can be hauled into the barn in the afternoon of the same day. This makes the best quality of hay. It retains more of the nutriment of grass than if it is left exposed to dews and rains for a few days, and goes much further both for fattening stock and for producing milk. But when the grass is very heavy and is cut with a mowing scythe and thrown into heavy swaths or rows it will not cure thoroughly under two days, and is not so good for food as that cured and put away in one day. Dew and moisture always affect the fibre of cut grass, and weakens the strength of the hay. They also injure and destroy the sugary matter contained in the stems, and render them dry and tasteless. When a branch of hay can be twisted tight without showing moisture or juice it is dry enough to be stowed away. A little salt scattered over hay which has been caught in showers will improve it, and render it more palatable to stock.—*Deitz's Farm Journal.*

A fat sheep will produce coarser wool than if only in moderate flesh. Excessive feeding will increase the weight of the carcass, but not the fineness of the wool.

Garden Work for July.

The matters to be attended to this month in the garden are as follows.

Preparation of Cabbage Beds.—The soil intended to grow Cabbage should be liberally manured, and the manure should also be of the richest quality—Spade the soil deeply and pulverize it well, and let the rake follow the spade as rapidly as the ground is dug over.

Setting out Plants.—Choose a soft rainy day or one that is cloudy and moist, and set out the plants in the rows three feet apart and thirty inches distant from each other in the row. If the season promises to be very dry for some time to come, set out the plants, water in the evening, after watering the soil and the holes that are drilled for setting very thoroughly, then shade the plants as much as possible until they take root. If the dry weather continue, water freely, of an evening, after sun-set. The best cabbages for winter use are Drumheads—Flat Dutch and Savoy—the latter being the tenderest of all.

Early Turnips.—Prepare a bed for early turnips, to be seeded at the close of the month. For the best method of cultivation see Farm Work in the present number.

Ruta Baga Turnips.—This excellent turnip for spring use, should have been seeded earlier. If the work has not been done push it forward at once so that it should be accomplished by the tenth of the month. For hardness, firmness and sweetness of flavor, the Yellow Hybrid and the Ruta Baga, are decidedly to be preferred to any other turnip for use in early spring, when vegetables are scarce.

Lettuce.—Set out plants to mature and sow more seed for later crops.

Melons, Cantaloupes, Cymblins, Cucumbers.—See that these are kept well hoed. Suffer no weeds among them, and water freely, after sun-set, in dry weather.

Mangoes.—About the middle of the month plant a bed of melons for mangoes.

Cucumbers.—Towards the close of the month prepare a bed and seed cucumbers for pickling.

Bunch Beans.—Plant a few rows of Bunch Beans in a shady place, every ten days, for crops to come in succession.

Endives.—Set out plants already large enough and sow more seed for a later crop.

Cauliflowers and Brocoli.—Set out Cauliflower and Brocoli, plant for fall and winter use. Wait for a rainy or moist cloudy day, or set out late in evening and water and shade the young plants well. In dry weather use water freely after sun-set.

Celery.—Plant out Celery plants for fall and winter crops.

Pot and Medicinal Herbs.—Gather them in dry weather. Dig them under, cover, and when this is done label each parcel and store it carefully away until wanted.

MILL-STONES.

Millers differ so much with regard to the best color, texture and temper of French Burr Stones even for the same use, that we feel timid in offering an opinion with which possibly many of our readers might not agree. We offer, however, the following instructions which we have derived from practical experience, with the assurance that they will be found useful in the selection of stones for general use.—In choosing a good quality of French Burr, take a pick and go over every block to ascertain if they are of an equal temper and texture with the joints closely fitted and running direct to the centre of the stone, to avoid breaking off the edges of the seams with the furrows. A cream light grey or drab color, are considered best. Stones of these colors are generally hard and sharp and retain the edge a long time after dressing.

The Esopus stones are considered a good substitute for French Burr in grinding corn, as they make the meal softer and more pleasant for family use than the Burrs generally do; they also cost much less and are rather preferred in the Southern States. They are also used for grinding minerals, particularly white lead, plaster and cement. They are of a softer nature than the French Burr and are not able to grind so much or keep sharp so long.

Care should be taken in selecting French Burr stones to avoid the dark or lead-colored stock, which is of a vitreous quality, and is certainly not so good for grinding wheat. They gloss over too soon, and a glossy face always grinds warm in consequence of friction. The cooler the grinding is done the better, as the flour will keep fresh much longer less carbon being thrown off, and carbon is the preserving as well as the nourishing quality or property of all grain; therefore the less lost by evaporation the better. Millers should be very careful in the selection of stones as well as the manner in which they are kept after set working, in order to turn out a good quality of flour, and stones should not be allowed to run too long without dressing, care being taken that they are not in wind when laid down. A good pair of Burrs, such as described above, if proper care be taken of them by the miller, must necessarily produce a good quality of flour, if the wheat is good and the miller does his part.—*Milling Journal.*

“RED Clover is the most effectual renovator of impoverished land among all the plants in the vegetable kingdom.”

THE RIDGE COUNTRY, SOUTH CAROLINA.

To the Editors of the Maryland Farmer :

With your permission I will give your readers a description or sketch of this section of country, which so recently has been opened up to communication with the busy world, by the completion of the Columbia and Augusta Railroad. There is probably no other section to be found in the South combining so many advantages as possessed by this Ridge country in Edgefield county, South Carolina. This Ridge is a high belt of table land, extending from the Savannah River, east, through the county of Edgefield, and some distance into Lexington county. It is some fifty miles in length and from five to ten in breadth. It is the dividing line between the lower and upper country in this State.—The soil is of excellent quality, and being almost entirely level it is susceptible of the highest improvement. It is peculiarly adapted to the production of cotton, corn, wheat, &c. It is well watered with numerous springs and wells of the purest taste. In point of health it is unsurpassed, or I might say with truth, unequaled by any other place in the South, not excepting the little watering place, Aiken, which is some fifteen or twenty miles south of this Ridge. It is upon this ridge the streams making the Edisto, take their rise, flowing southeast, whilst numerous tributaries of the Saluda also have their source from this Ridge, and flow in an opposite direction. Below this Ridge the country is what we call the sand hills, covered with the old yellow pine. It has fine and lasting water courses, with numerous saw mills, cutting up the timber, which is floated down the Edisto to the Charleston market. But little cotton is raised in this sand hill country, but the land produces corn, wheat, peas and potatoes in abundance. The waters abound in fish of the finest flavor, and affords the planters upon the Ridge a great deal of sport by going down and catching them. The water power of this section will one day make it the Lowell of the South. The country above this Ridge is gently undulating, with clay soils, and has been very productive, but much of the lands are exhausted by bad farming. But the spirit of improvement beginning to manifest itself, with the facilities afforded by the new railroad, will, unless blighted by unwise legislation, soon restore it again to more than pristine loveliness. What we need here to build up the country to more than its former standard, is capital. The people were almost universally broken down in wealth by the war, and have not now the means with which to operate successfully. We need better implements with which to cultivate our lands, labor-saving machines of every description; and by your permission, I here suggest to all manufacturers the propriety of establishing an agency for the sale of those things here at the little town of Batesville,

on this railroad, near the Edgefield and Lexington county line, and in the very heart of this fine cotton producing region. A Mr. William Merritt, a man of the highest respectability as well as responsibility, in company with Mr. Plunkett, who is also of the same character, have established themselves as merchants at Batesville. Both born and raised here, experienced not only in merchandizing, but also in farming and the saw mill business, eminently qualifies them for agents. It is the interest of the manufacturer as well as the merchant to build up the farming interest, and in no way can they subserve that end better, in our behalf here by placing within our reach improved agricultural implements of all kinds from a patent corn sheller to a steam plow. We have an agricultural society at Batesville, which meets regularly once a month.—It is to be hoped that it will contribute no small share in the diffusion of agricultural knowledge and improvement. N.

Batesville, on C. & A. Railroad.

TWIN COLTS---COCKLE.

CLARKSVILLE, Md., June 15, 1869.

To the Editors of the Maryland Farmer :

"Enquirer" of Port Tobacco, asks a question about "Twin Colts." Dr. Lawrence of this town, informs me that he rode behind two very fine twin colts a great many years ago in West Chester Co., N. Y. He has also met occasional but not frequent accounts of this peculiarity. Another informant states that he saw twin colts, two years old, so that "under careful and proper treatment," it is possible "the mare would have been able to bring the colts to maturity, and successfully deliver and rear them."

A. M. J., wishes to know the chemical properties of cockle. It is extensively used, where a supply can be depended upon, for making starch, so he can judge himself of its chemical properties. It commanded four dollars a bushel at one time.—If he wishes to feed it, a good way is to mix it with rye, wheat, corn or oats, and have it all ground up together. In this *chop* the cockle element must be a subordinate one. Cows, horses, &c., will then eat it on cut feed, moistened. In our section, it is troublesome only in wheat, and as our fans (Montgomery and Excelsior) will not make a separation of the cockle from the wheat, without passing some of the small sized wheat, we grind that part with corn and other grains for chop feed. The best way to get rid of the plant, is to avoid sowing the seed, and if there is none in the seed wheat, he will not be troubled with it, as it is only an annual, but when it appears in the standing grain, the best way is to pull it before flowering, and after flowering, and keep pulling, and then there will be enough left for feed and seed, D. L.

WHAT THE PRACTICAL FARMER CAN DO FOR AGRICULTURAL JOURNALS.

To the Editors of the Maryland Farmer :

Being a reader of your valuable Magazine, I always read it with interest, and see with pleasure communications from plain but observing farmers, often containing excellent suggestions. Their experience makes such papers valuable not because they are universally to be relied upon as establishing a general rule, (for sometimes they are exceptionable, or at any rate mere exceptions, or *sporadic* cases,) but as leading to thought, inquiry, and often successful experiments. I have been astonished, when we have in our own State (N. J.), so many scientific agriculturists giving the subject constant attention, and so many practical common sense farmers, whose daily life and pursuits frequently show them matters which they feel great interest in making known to their farming neighbors, that so few communications are furnished for publication.—This ought not to be so; but it is difficult to suggest a remedy for what is really an evil. Plain men are diffident about reducing their thoughts to writing, yet such thoughts may, at times, be very valuable. I think a sensible farmer of the present day, who reads the agricultural papers, and notices the advancement of improved culture as therein recorded, and who discovers something as remarkable in the result of treatment, in productions of *his own farm*, may feel satisfied in submitting such facts, at least to the judgment of an editor who can judge of its apparent value for the public.

Suppose you suggest to your readers to make frequent memoranda of small farm transactions and occurrences; do not ask that every idea or notion be forwarded to you for publication, but now and then, (but not too often) let the bundle of memorandums be overhauled, and while many will prove better fitted for the fire, some *facts*, which will attract the attention of an *intelligent mind*, will be found worthy of publication for the benefit of others.

This season, we are trying two or three different kind of *fertilizers*—the soil is the same, the cultivation has been and will be the same. At this time, (June 15th,) there is apparent and decided difference in the growth of the corn. Will this difference so continue, or is the effect of the one slower, but equally certain with the other? I have made a *note* of this; time will demonstrate whether any fact favorable to the practical farmer shall be developed, and thought worthy of communication to the public. This is but one among a multitude of suggestions which might be made. Such observations presented in a *candid* and not invidious or interested spirit, may be serviceable. Perhaps one season may not be satisfactory to the experimenter;

then let him take the results of two seasons, observing the difference of the soils, and particularly the *character of the weather*, when the experiment is tried.

I notice that in agricultural papers, more than any other, the name of the correspondent is given. Does not this sometimes check communications? All men do not like to have their names thus paraded before the public. I think you ought to publish nothing without having a *responsible* name to endorse it, but this is very different from printing it in full for the notice of the public, and the comments they may choose to make upon the style, the person, but not the matter itself. A.

White Hall Farm, N. J., June 15th, 1869.

TWIN COLTS.

THOMSON, GA., June 5, 1869.

To the Editors of the Maryland Farmer :

A correspondent of yours, under the signature of "Enquirer," wishes to know if a mare can bring two colts to maturity, and "successfully deliver and rear them?" He reports that he has never known an instance of the kind. I know of an instance in Green county, of this State, where a mare gave birth to twin mules and reared them. My father, of Warren county, of this State, had a mare that gave birth to twin colts. They came dead, but were perfectly formed. They would probably have been delivered alive had it not been for an injury received by the mare, a few days before, from a kick. I have heard of several cases of the kind, but the two mentioned are the only ones that ever came under my knowledge.

My mother owned a cow that gave birth to twin calves that grew to be nearly grown before they died. Their death resulted from disease, and not from any deformity of organization. With both cases, in the birth of the colts, one was larger than the other; but the two calves were of the same size.

Very respectfully,

MIDDLE GEORGIAN.

ABOUT HORSES.—From the Rochester Union we take the following: Horses as a general thing get too much licking and too little feed. If a man loses his hat while driving his horse, he licks the horse to pay for it. If he runs into another wagon through his own carelessness, he licks his horse to make it all right. If his horse slips or stumbles, he gets licked for it—if he does anything he gets licked, and if he don't do anything he gets the same. A great many horses know "a sight" more than their drivers, and if they could change places with them, society at large would be the gainers, and so would horses.

TWIN COLTS, &c.

DULANY'S VALLEY, June 18th, 1859.

To the Editors of the Maryland Farmer:

In your last number a correspondent, dating from Port Tobacco, mentions that a pair of twin colts had been dropped, prematurely, in his neighborhood, and says that "an instance of the kind never happened there before," and wishes to know whether, with proper care of the same, they might not have been brought to maturity and reared.

As I have had several cases of the kind under my own observation—two upon my own property—I feel gratified in being able to throw some light on the subject.

In the case of my own mares, the twins from the first were dropped within a few minutes of the single colt, from a mare served by the same horse—a two year old—within an hour of her. The latter was remarkably healthy and made a good horse, showing that they had all arrived at maturity.

Being from home, the mares were turned out, the night proved cold, and in the morning one was dead, the other weak, and died the following night. Had they been housed, probably one might have been saved. I have never known both of a pair raised.

In the next instance a pair of Sherman Morgan filleys were dropped in pasture, on a mild day when found, one was smothered in the after-birth and the other up and doing well, is now six years old, and I believe doing good service.

This and one raised by hand, are the only twin colts that I have ever known brought into use, out of perhaps a dozen pairs.

Your correspondent "Enquirer," in common with the rest of your readers, may by this time, think that this part of Baltimore County should be entitled to be placed on the prolific list, but least further evidence may be necessary, I will state, that on the farm where this is written there was brought forth a pair of twins in each of four consecutive years, viz: two pairs of calves, in good condition, a pair of colts, and a pair of fine *girls*, now grown to womanhood, and as like as peas, and a few years later the last pair of colts named above—but it may be well to state that this farm has always been known as the garden spot of Dulany's Valley, which is certainly the garden of Maryland, if not of the world.

PROLIFIC.

TO DESTROY RATS.

From an essay on "Mammalogy and Ornithology," by E. A. Samuels, of Boston, in the Agricultural Report of 1863, we extract the following on that pest so universally diffused through country and town, the rat:

"Before dismissing the destructive family *Muride*, it will be proper perhaps to mention some of the methods that have been adopted on the farm for their destruction, or to prevent their ravages. Numerous traps have been devised, some of them ingenious and effective. Of these, the best I have seen—one for barns and granaries and another for the fields—are as follows: Place a barrel half full of water beneath a trap-door in the floor of buildings infested with these animals, so that the top of the barrel will be just on a level with the floor; around this scatter grain or meal at night, and by morning numbers will have fallen in and been drowned. In the fields and nurseries where they abound, a trap made on the favorite Scotch plan is very effective. Dig in the earth, at the beginning of cold weather, short trenches four feet wide at the bottom, and three feet wide at the top, and about four feet deep; the ends inclined at the same angle as the sides. The earth walls of these trenches after becoming frozen, are impassable to mice that have fallen in, as they will in great numbers. I am informed by a Scotch gardener, that he has killed upwards of *nine thousand* in one winter in this manner.

Different poisonous preparations have been used with effect on these vermin. The following are among the best: two ounces of carbonate of barytes mixed with one pound of suet or tallow; place portions of this within their holes and about their haunts. It is greedily eaten, produces great thirst, and death ensues after drinking. This is a very effective poison, as it is both tasteless and odorless. Mix one ounce of finely powdered arsenic and one ounce of lard, with meal, into a stiff dough; put it about the haunts of the rats; they will eat it greedily, and it makes them so thirsty that they will die near the water, of which they drink until they burst. Other effective poisons are composed as follows: make a paste of one ounce of flour, one-half gill of water, one drachm of phosphorus; or, two ounces of lard, half a drachm of phosphorus, and one ounce of flour; or, one ounce of flour, two ounces of powdered cheese-crumbs, and one-half a drachm of phosphorus; add to each of these mixtures, if convenient of access, a few drops of oil of rhodium. Mix into a paste or pills, and scatter about the fields and nurseries. Or, two ounces of finely powdered arsenic, two ounces of lard, ten drops of oil of rhodium, mix with flour or meal into a thick dough, and pills of it scattered about the orchards and nurseries."

HOW DOES WATER GET INTO DRAINING TILES?—The *American Agriculturist* says: The answer is a very short one. *It leaks in.* The soil outside of the pipe is saturated with water, which is pressing downward, seeking an outlet. The open joint between the ends of two draining tiles is a crack through which it can find its way. Once inside the tiles, it runs off and leaves room for more to follow.

LAWNS--HOW THEY ARE MADE.

THE LAWNS AT EASTMAN PLACE, POUGHKEEPSIE.

Probably no one has reached nearer perfection in lawn making than Prof. Eastman, of the Eastman College fame, at his beautiful grounds in this city. To solve this problem in landscape gardening has cost him much time in study and experiments, besides a large expenditure of money, and as a well kept lawn is one of the greatest ornaments that can adorn the homes of the poor as well as the rich, we have learned the *modus operandi*, and give it to our readers free of charge. No labor and expense bestowed upon our homes will give it such an air of comfort, taste and refinement as an elegant lawn—it is nature's free offering to beautify alike the cottage of the peasant as well as the palace of the nobleman. A perfect lawn is one of uniform surface, with a firm, velvety, elastic turf, free from all coarse grasses or weeds, permanent in its character and growing every day more beautiful, soft and delicate. Now the question which interests thousands to-day is, how can such a lawn be produced in the shortest time, and at the least expense. He says: "I read much on the subject, before I made my first attempt, determined that the work should be well and intelligently done. I then commenced operations by *draining, trenching, sub-soiling, manuring, grading, plowing, spreading Plaster of Paris and Peruvian Guano, harrowing, picking of the stones and coarse lots of earth, and finally sowing seeds of the best mixture and quality bountifully, raked again, rolled it and waited for the result.* I had followed directions to the letter, at an *extravagant expense*, and expected to have a perfect lawn in a very short time. I have now waited four years and find it far from what I had reasonably expected it would be the next season.

I have added greatly to the expense each year by weeding, reseedling, filling up the uneven places, &c., &c., but my disappointment at the result has been more than all.

"The next season I concluded to lay down four acres more, and to try another plan. I omitted two-thirds of the labor I had expended on the first lawn, and one-half the expense in manure and fertilizer. I simply ploughed the ground deep, manured it as thoroughly as for a garden crop, graded and removed all stones and rubbish. I then purchased, for a small sum, from the farmers near the city, sod enough to cover the whole four acres. I selected this sod from low, mucky places, in ravines and between the hills from ground that had long been in grass. Selecting the sod from these uncultivated places enabled me to get just what I required a sod of fine velvety grass, free from weeds and of unequalled richness, at a small expense. I prepared at small expense a cutter resembling a corn marker,

except the teeth were of iron and thin and sharp.—With this I cut the sod in strips a foot wide and eighteen inches long. Then with spades lifted them from the ground at a uniform thickness of two inches. These were at once carted to the ground already prepared and laid down as evenly and firmly as possible and with much less expense, labor, and time than would be supposed the entire lot was covered. I then rolled it thoroughly with a heavy roller. The sod being two inches in thickness showed no signs of being transplanted, and in *three weeks* from the time they were laid it presented a firm and even surface. I then mowed the lawn with a scythe and a week later went over it with my lawn mower. This lawn has now been down for three years and speaks for itself. Suffice it to say it is a perfect success. It is the first to respond to nature's call in the spring and the last to yield to her demands in the fall.

It has never been weeded but once and has been cut from two to three times a week during the summer season with a lawn mower, and grows more beautiful and perfect every day. It is regularly top-dressed every fall with long horse-manure.

The above method has been tried by quite a number on a large and small scale and found to succeed most admirably. After a careful estimate of the expense incurred in making the two lawns, I found a large balance in favor of the latter to say nothing of the vexations and delay caused by the first plan. The two inches of sod was equal to a two inch dressing of manure, and the saving in this respect alone, to say nothing of seed and extra labor, was almost equal to the expense of sodding."—*Dutchess Farmer, Poughkeepsie.*

TO GET RID OF THE PEA-BUG.—Mr. Landreth, the distinguished proprietor of the greatest seed-farm in the world, gives this mode of preserving peas from the bug which would otherwise enter every grain.

"This troublesome little insect, which deposits its egg in the pea while in the pod, might be even more mischievous than it is, for by some wonderful provision it is taught to avoid the germ or seat of life; and strange as it appears to the inexperienced, peas which are nearly eaten to a shell, vegetate with almost as much certainty, though not with equal vigor, as those untouched. It would be well, however, if we were rid of its attentions, and a method seems within our reach. It is simply as follows: so soon as the pea is dry enough to harvest, let it be placed in a *tight vessel* and pulverized camphor, at the rate of two ounces to the bushel, or a tablespoon-full of sulphuric ether to a similar quantity be applied; in a few days, if not hours, the bugs will be found sickened, and ultimately dead. If each person who saves peas would adopt the course described, we should ere long rid ourselves of a pestiferous insect."

SOWED CORN FOR THE DAIRY.

One of the essentials to success in dairying is to provide cows with a full supply of feed, so as to keep up a good flow of milk during the season. Pastures should not be over-stocked. If a pasture will carry but twenty cows and you put twenty-five upon it, giving no extra feed, the twenty-five head will yield no more, if as much, milk as the twenty cows, had the feed been left for their consumption alone. Milk cannot be made out of "moonshine," and it is simply a waste of means to attempt to get good returns from an insufficient supply of food. The feed of pastures varies greatly according to the season. A moist, cool summer will give more grass than one that is hot and dry. It is a great risk to stock pastures to their utmost capacity, trusting to a favorable season for a good yield of grass. Nor is it good economy, at least upon expensive lands, to reduce the herd in expectation of a drouth, so that in ordinary seasons a large share of the feed will be left unconsumed.

It is impossible for dairymen to regulate this matter of stock, with any degree of certainty, unless some provision is made for forage beyond what the pastures afford. Grass is usually most abundant during the early part of the season, and if pastures are not over-stocked up to the middle or latter part of July the herd may be carried through the balance of the season at little trouble and expense, by having a provision of forage from sowed corn. The time for sowing corn for the summer soiling of milch cows is, for the latitude of central New York from the 1st to the 15th of June. The land should be heavily manured and the seed scattered thickly in drills, the rows say about two feet apart and to exceed two and a half feet. We have experimented with this crop by sowing the seed broadcast, planting in hills and drilling in rows at various distances apart, and have uniformly found the best result when used in the way recommended. What we want to obtain is a heavy growth of tender, brittle stalks which will be readily consumed by stock with no waste. Thin seeding or drilling the rows too far apart will be apt to give the stalks considerable size, with a large amount of woody fiber, which the cows will not eat.

The breadth of land to be sown must vary, of course, according to the quantity of food desired, but should not fall below an acre for every 10 cows. It is true, the season may be such that the whole may not be needed, but this will not result in loss, for if the stalks are cut, bound and shocked before frost, they may be cured, and will afford a large amount of valuable fodder for the cows in fall and early winter, when something better than hay is required, for the animals in milk.

On rich land, well manured and in good tilth for the seed, it is surprising what a large amount of nutritious food can be grown to the acre of this crop. It is admirably adapted as a milk food, not giving quantity, but quality, and if we take into account its adaptation to a variety of soils, and wide range of climate, its productiveness and the ease with which it may be cultivated, there is not in the whole catalogue of forage plants one so valuable for the summer soiling of milch cows as Indian corn.

No dairyman, looking for a profitable return from his herd, should neglect to provide a patch of sowed corn for soiling in connection with pasturage, during the hot, dry weather of August and September. If the seed is got in early a portion of the crop will be fit to cut in the latter part of July, when pastures begin to fail. Cows should not be allowed to shrink of their milk for want of nutritious food at this season of the year, for when once the flow of milk is checked from this cause, it will be difficult to get them back again into a "milky habit."

An abundance of food for soiling, in the way referred to, will make a larger difference in the receipts than most men imagine who are accustomed to depend solely on pasturage for summering the herd. And in case of drouth, the satisfaction of knowing that your stock is amply provided for, more than compensates for growing this special crop, to say nothing of the money receipts coming from its use.—X. A. WILLARD, *Rural New Yorker*.

INDIAN CORN—VALUE OF DIFFERENT KINDS.—In the different kinds of Indian corn there is much diversity of value. Some varieties possess more fattening properties than others, but are deficient in the flesh-forming principle. Others make flesh, but cannot make bone, and others make bone but not flesh. Some varieties are entirely without oil, others without starch, and others still without gluten. For the formation of bone, muscle and fat, the Tuscarora and gourd-seed varieties are but ill adapted, while the hard flinty and transparent varieties abound in the elements which enter into the composition of those parts of the system. The fattening properties of any given variety may be determined by its tendency to pop when thrown into the fire. The more effectual the explosion the greater the quantity of oil contained in the kernel, and the greater of course its fattening properties.—*Milling Journal*.

DANVILLE RIVER LAND AGENCY.—We call attention to the advertisement of Mr. Powhatan Eoulin, who is agent for the sale and lease of Real Estate in Virginia. This agency is one that can be relied upon, as is indicated by the references,

FISH CULTURE.

In answer to the query of our Washington correspondent, says the *Turf, Field and Farm*, we condense from an able article in the *New York Daily Times*, the following summary of the various "fish factories" where trout, salmon, shad and black bass are "manufactured" for market by tens and hundreds of thousands:—At Mumford and West Bloomfield, N. Y.; Bloomsbury, N. J., and Charlestown, Concord and Meredith Village, N. H. Mention in detail is not made of the establishments of J. C. Bridgeman, at Bellows Falls, Vt.; James Campbell, Washington County, Ind.; Jeremiah Comfort, at Spring Mills, Penn., and Peter H. Christie, Clove, N. Y. There are, doubtless, many others in the country not generally known. The Fish Commissioners of New York are Horatio Seymour, Robert B. Roosevelt and Seth Green. The latter is a practical pisciculturist. Mr. Roosevelt is an enthusiastic angler, and earnest in his advocacy of the improvement of our streams. Mr. Seymour, we believe, is also awake to the importance of this branch of agriculture.

"The legislation of the several New England States, preliminary and necessary to the re-stocking of the streams of that region with the fish which internal improvements and indiscriminate and unlawful fishing have united to drive away, is now in accord and complete. Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Connecticut have, by uniformity of new laws passed last year and this, regulated fishing in the Connecticut, Merrimack, Mystic, Pemigewasset, Ammonoosuck, Winnipisioogee, Baker's, and other rivers which flow through those States. Maine has also taken action in regard to the Kennebec and her other streams. Vermont has followed the example of the others. The right to take shad from the streams of the New England States is annulled for the next five years; the erection or maintenance of any dam or weir without providing a suitable fishway by which the fish can surmount the obstruction, and the setting and drawing of any net or seine in any New England stream, is positively prohibited, and is to be severely punished. The more material work of repairing the injuries done to the inland fisheries by the building of fishways in these States is already far advanced, several ladders having already been finished and many more are now in course of construction. The not less important work of re-stocking the streams by depositing ova artificially obtained, and fish artificially bred, has already been extensively carried out in the same States. Charles G. Atkins, one of the Maine Commissioners, turned loose forty thousand young shad in the Kennebec in May last; Dr. Fletcher and J. S. Robinson, of New Hampshire, have deposited two hundred and fifty thousand salmon and one hundred thousand trout in the Merrimack in the last two years, and Seth Green placed forty million of young shad in the Connecticut last June. New England is, therefore, already well advanced to that former happy condition when, by her laws, she prohibited masters from surfeiting their apprentices on trout, and when the natural yield of each stream was an hundred fold greater than at present. The

annual take of shad in all the rivers of the State of Connecticut is estimated at the present time at 628,500, and it falls in some years as low as one-fifth of this average. Thirty-two years ago the take in the Merrimack alone, from Lowell to the sea, was 365,000, and then there was not the incentive to fishermen of the present high prices. To the last condition of plenty the rivers of New England are expected to return, through the present wisely directed and energetic efforts of the Fish Commissioners.

New York and other Middle States, with larger streams, more vital interests in the restoration of their productive condition, and with far greater wealth, have as yet done nothing practical. Commissioners have been appointed and some laws passed, but no appropriations have been made. So little practical effort has been made or expenditure authorized that one of New York's Commissioners, Mr. Seth Green, an ardent angler and pisciculturist, has, in his enthusiasm, migrated, for the past two or three years, to the improved waters of the Connecticut River, and there, at his own expense, hatched and turned loose many millions of shad, a large proportion of which will come back from the sea to that stream in 1871 or 1872, weighing from five to ten pounds, to be caught by New England fishermen, and sold in the New York markets at fifty cents a pound. Pennsylvania, by an act of March 30, 1868, provided for the building of fishways in the Susquehanna, and appointed a Commissioner in the person of Col. James Worrall. A fishway has been constructed at Columbia at a cost of \$5,000, and legal steps have been taken to compel the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to alter their dams at Middletown and Duncan's Island by the insertion of fishways; but this is the extent of the operations there, and, indeed, in all the Middle States. Thus it will be seen that we are far behind the New England States in the restoration of the inland fisheries to their primitive condition."

BOUGHTON OR TAPPAHANNOCK WHEAT—AN ERROR CORRECTED.—Mr. Sturdevant, of Tennessee, informs the *Country Gentleman* that this wheat, (which succeeds admirably in Iowa) degenerates rapidly in his State. It originated in Maryland, a few stalks in a field being found that were much larger than the rest, and were saved and planted carefully by themselves. If it does degenerate, we should think this was caused by carelessness, selling the best grain instead of saving it for sowing, and planting too often on the same soil.—*Iowa Homestead*.

We usually read the *Country Gentleman* pretty closely, but this statement of Mr. STURDEVANT, escaped, and we are glad that the *Homestead* has reprinted it, as it enables us to correct an erroneous impression likely to be produced. The Tappahannock wheat may have degenerated with Mr. STURDEVANT, but we can assure him, the *Country Gentleman*, and all who have read the statement that the very best wheat crops raised in Tennessee last year, were of the Boughton or Tappahannock variety, and the most promising crops now growing are of the same variety. We know of no better wheat in Tennessee.—*Dixie Farmer*,

TILE DRAINING.

A correspondent of the *Northwestern Farmer* writes: I send you a copy of a letter that I received from John Johnston, of Geneva, New York, the pioneer tile drainer of the United States, in answer to a few questions in regard to tile draining.

Q. What size tile do you use?

A. Two-inch or two and a half-inch tile is large enough for lateral drains; for mains you will use your judgment, according to the number of lateral drains that empty into them. I have some mains with two rows of four-inch, some with two rows of six-inch, and one with two rows of eight-inch semi-circular tile, laid one on top of the other, thus making a tube which carries an immense amount of water.

Q. What kind of tile do you use?

A. I use horse-shoe tile altogether. I don't think any other kind was made when I sent for specimen tile to Scotland, in 1835. Tile was not made in Great Britain when I resided there; they commenced making it about 1821.

Q. What distance apart do you make your drains?

A. That depends on the depth of the drain and the kind of subsoil. If a porous subsoil, and the drains three or three and a half feet deep, the drains may be from forty to fifty feet apart; but in stiff subsoil, the half of those distances may be enough.

Q. What kind of soil and subsoil is your farm?

A. The soil of my farm was mostly of a gravelly clay, and the subsoil generally nearly the same, with hard-pan at two and a half to three feet—most part about two and a half feet. It will be thirty-one years next October since I laid my first tile, and all I have laid have run ever since as well as when first put down.

You need have no fear but the water will get into the tile; you could not keep it out. Mind, you can not drain the land too much. As soon as I saw how well draining paid, I always laid them out as if they were costing me nothing. In making two and a half feet drains, men accustomed to draining will not make them wider than thirteen inches at the surface; then have about half the earth laid to each side; then take a strong double-tree, nine and a half feet long, and have a horse go on each side of the drain; in this way, the drain is filled up at very little cost.

I have seen in this State, some flat land, with a tenacious, stiff clay, that would be unprofitable to drain. If water will not circulate through the subsoil to the depth of at least eighteen inches, I think it would pay to drain it, but if there is high land above, with a more porous subsoil, dig drains through that tenacious clay and up the rising

ground, and it will sometimes answer all purposes. The water that circulates through the higher porous subsoil has to rise to the surface when it comes to the tenacious clay, and keeps it saturated with water, and kills both wheat and clover. I had a small piece of such land, which I dried thoroughly. I gave it up after finding no water deeper than six inches; but after reasoning upon the subject for a few years, I went at it again, and made a good job of it; water never troubled me afterwards. Where there were large tracts of such clay land, I would experiment on a small scale, and await results.

I have let all my cleared land, except twenty-two acres, for five years, for nursery purposes, at \$25 per acre yearly. If it were not thoroughly drained, they would not put trees on it if I let them have it for nothing.

CULTURE OF WINTER WHEAT.

There are a great many varieties of winter wheat, some particularly adapted to strong and heavy land, others to light loams, calcareous soils, and even sands; and upon these the mode of management and times of sowing will be various, also. And a more important consideration yet, is the rotation of crops, and prior culture necessary to secure a good return; the stouter straw, and generally bearded varieties of red wheats, being best suited to heavy, wet lands; and the white, smooth-eared, and fine-strawed kinds more in request for the light, warm soils. So also, the red wheats are more generally preferred for sowing after clover once turned in, or on pasture land of two years standing, while the wheat crops succeed best on fallowed lands or after hoed crops—such as corn when it can be got off early enough—early potatoes and the various other green crops. I have known good wheat grown after the following mode: Plough up pasture land, after the dairy has fed off the first crop of grass, and with a dressing of manure, sow millet; cutting the crop, or seeding it off in time for a seasonable sowing of winter wheat, after once ploughing. The sod of the pasture will be found perfectly decomposed, and, with the manure afforded the millet, will go to form the richest of all top-dressings, after having served an admirable purpose in the way of bottom manuring; thus manuring the crop and the land at the same time.—*Milling Journal*.

NO TIME TO READ.—How often do we hear men excuse themselves from subscribing to a paper or periodical, by saying they have no time to read.—When we hear a man thus excuse himself, we conclude he has never found time to confer any substantial advantage either upon his family, his country, or himself; it is truly humiliating and we can form no other opinion than that such a man is of little importance to society.

ABOUT DRILLING WHEAT.

A correspondent in the *Journal of Agriculture*, in discussing the subject of drilling and cross-drilling, (the latter practiced to some extent in Southern Illinois,) concludes as follows:

I never could hear of a sensible reason in favor of cross-drilling. Besides being a lamentable loss of time and labor, it is a positive injury as I have shown. It cannot be argued that it is necessary to cross-drill in order to get the grain thick enough. If the drill is set to distribute the same amount of grain by single drilling that you would put per acre by drilling both ways, why will it not be sufficient? and that too, by going over the ground but once. Then your grain will stand in rows and the roots will spread laterally, and you need have no fear of their not occupying all the ground. The wheat will have a better opportunity to stool out in the spring, and the heads will fill better by not being too crowded. The right way to sow wheat at all times, is to put it in just as you hope it may stand at harvest time. One of my neighbors said, "I always sow a peck more per acre than I expect to have stand upon the ground, for some of it will not come up," (why, if it is good seed and is *put in right*?) "and some of it will winter-kill, and one thing and another, so that by the time it comes to blossom, there will not be too much." But suppose it does come and don't winter-kill? Then you have the additional disaster of its being too thick, which is a much greater calamity than some might suppose. One of the most successful wheat growers in the known world, Mr. J. J. Mechi, of Tiptree, England, says: That the thick sowing of grain is a great national calamity; that more crops fail to yield well from too much seed sown, than from too little manure; and adds, that Liebig justly says, that the greatest enemy to a wheat plant is *another wheat plant*, for the very obvious reason that both require the same food; small heads and kernels, and weak flabby straw are the natural consequences of this competition. For several years I tried one bushel of wheat per acre against two bushels per acre, both drilled. The difference in favor of the one bushel amounted to *seven dollars and fifty cents per acre*."—Thus it will be seen that the question, how little wheat shall be sown, is quite as important as the question how much? Another matter too lightly considered is the quality of the seed. Well matured plump, full grains, and not shriveled kernels that will bring a weak constitutioned plant, and certainly not *cheat*, should be planted. Spend as much time as you can afford in preparing the ground for planting, but none in the unpardonable folly of cross-drilling.

No snow falls lighter than the snow of age, none heavier, for it never melts.

FARM AND PLANTATION LABOR

There can be no disguising the fact, says the *Turf, Field and Farm*, that National bankruptcy is inevitable unless the late slaveholding States are speedily restored to full productiveness, for it is to their products only, to their cotton, sugar, rice, tobacco and naval stores, we can look for our regular supplies of foreign exchange. How is this productiveness to be restored? Two things are essential to it, capital and labor. The first always cautious, often timid, holds itself aloof from a country in a state of transition and deprived of the protection of civil law. Restore the Southern States to their lost rights in the Union, and then, capital, tempted by the fertility and extreme cheapness of Southern lands, will flow thither in a steady stream from all the monied centers. But capital alone cannot cure the evil, it cannot change the nature of the African and make him a producer; those who imagine the contrary are mere theorists, ignorant of his nature. The Creator placed him originally in a climate where he could live without labor, and never endowed him with a spirit of enterprise and industry, useless in his position. Hence it is in vain to look for voluntary labor at his hands. The South, like California, must look to China for her agricultural labor. Even if the freedman could be induced to work, it is evident from the statistics of the Bureau that he is disappearing with even greater rapidity than the native Indian, and that within a few generations the places that know him now will know him no more.

These ideas are suggested by the following from the *Journal of Commerce*:

Our concern (says the *Journal*) is not with the remote unknown, but with the actual present. Our interest—our "mission," if anybody prefers so to call it—is to import the cheapest possible civilized labor that the broad face of the earth can furnish, and put it at work wherever it can work. For the wheat and corn land of the West, the Germans; for the railroads, canals and public works, the Irish; and for the cotton and cane bottoms of the South, the Chinese. The last importation is the most urgent of all; for the negro race, under the fostering care of those who most profess to be its friends is dying out. The Chinese would more than make good the void caused by the extinction of the Southern negroes. When it comes to voting, nobody should be nice in these days; but the Chinese cannot vote until they become naturalized, or reach the second generation of adults, so that a discussion of that contingency is unnecessary here. If it is objected that they are idolaters, then the reply is ready that bringing them over we put them within the reach of the Home Missionary Society. Regarded from every stand point, but especially from that of business interests, the importation of Chinese to the abandoned and weed-grown plantations of the South is much to be desired.

OIL AS A REMEDY AGAINST INSECTS.

Many years ago we were interested in some experiments made by some medical students on the destruction of insect life by oil. The slightest drop of sweet oil, put on the back of a hornet, beetle, bee or similar thing, caused its instant destruction. We were told the breathing pores were closed by the oil and the life was literally smothered out. In after life greasy water was always a favourite mode with us of destroying insects, and we have repeatedly urged it upon the readers of this journal. Yet we are astonished to find how little the hint has been acted on. Almost every day we meet people who ask how to destroy this insect or that, and our drawers is filled with similar inquiries; and to all the idea of grease or oil seems as new a one as if we had kept the matter a profound secret.

Of the millions of people in the United States, how few are there who would not "give anything," as they say, to know how to keep away the cabbage fly from their seed beds; yet about a tablespoonful of coal oil put in a common garden water-pot of water, sprinkled over the seed bed, when the little jumping beetle is noticed as having appeared, will instantly destroy the whole brood.

A correspondent of this journal recently gave us an article on the virtues of coal oil in killing scale insects. We have repeated the experiment on some *Daphnes* with entire success.

In short, we have no doubt that coal oil, well diluted with water, is death to all kinds of insects, and there is no reason why it should not be in as general use as tobacco is for killing aphides—more valuable, in fact, because it can be applied in so many cases where smoke cannot.

One great point in favour of coal oil is that it acts as a manure to vegetation, while dealing out death to insects. We have seen cabbage beds nearly destroyed by the cabbage fly, have the whole crop of beetles destroyed almost instantaneously; while in a few days afterwards the plants, as by magic, would cover the bed with luxuriant leaves.

We do not believe that the undiluted oil would prove injurious to the leaves, but such extravagance is unnecessary, as the small quantity we have given is effectual.

No doubt the egg-plant fly, and all insects that can be reached by the oil, can be destroyed.

There is scarcely one of our readers to whom we are sure this hint alone will not be worth many annual subscriptions.

We may add that any oil is as good as coal oil, but that being likely to be more easily obtained when wanted, is recommended; also, care must be used to keep the water in the pot stirred when used, so that a portion of the oil gets out as the water runs,

otherwise the oil floating on the top of the water will stay there till all the water goes out and only the oil be left for the last. For this reason a syringe, in many cases, will be preferable to the water-pot, as the oil and water will have a better chance of getting out.—*Gardener's Monthly*.

WASH FOR TREES.—The following from the editor of the *Germantown Telegraph*, we add to the above for the benefit of those interested in fruit culture:

It is probably a little late to wash trees with a view to the destruction of insects, yet it is never too late to do good, and washing the trunks of trees with a proper mixture will not only kill insects but it will add greatly to the health of the tree. For a wash we have already recommended whale oil soap, which we have found to be an excellent application, seeming to combine all the ingredients distasteful to insect life. Recently petroleum and common soft soap, in the proportion of a pint of the former to a gallon and a half of the latter, is considerably used. We have no doubt this will answer, and it is in some respects similar to the other. We also see recommended the old application made of sulphur, tobacco and lime, mixed with water, but we like the other better. A scraping and scrubbing of the trunks of trees, say twice a year, will exercise a wonderful influence upon the health and productiveness of the trees.

WHAT IS MUCK?—This question comes to us, says the *American Agriculturist*, almost every month in the year, and now and then we answer it, as we would be glad to do twelve times in a year if that were necessary. "Muck is money," says an English proverb. Muck is manure in English parlance, and covers pretty much everything that is soft or moist and pasty. We apply the word almost exclusively in our agricultural technology to the partly decayed vegetable matter of swamps and peat mosses—even applying it to peat fit for fuel, if it be used as manure or as an absorbent in cattle stalls. After getting it out, let it freeze and thaw, or if on drying it is not very hard and lumpy, compost it with lime and it will become fine and crumbly. It is often rich in ammonia and always useful in composts.

BLEEDING FROM THE NOSE.—Put a piece of paper in your mouth, chew it rapidly, and it will stop your nose from bleeding. This remedy has been tried frequently, it is stated, and always with success.

Physicians say that placing a small role of paper or muslin above the front teeth, under the upper lip, and pressing hard on the same, will arrest bleeding from the nose—checking the passage of blood through the arteries leading to the nose.

JERSEY COW.



THE JERSEY COW.

BY CHARLES L. SHARPLESS.

This breed is found in its purity in the island of Jersey, one of a group called the Channel Islands, lying between England and France, and about 100 miles from England. The cows on the other islands of Guernsey, Alderney and Sark are similar, but those from Jersey, are preferred as combining a fine bred, neat appearance, with a fair yield of rich milk. The island is about 12 miles long by 6 wide and numbers five or six thousand cows and heifers. The demand mainly from England and the United States prevents any increase in number, and has already taken from the island all their best cows and even second choice. This demand still continuing will bring to this country many inferior animals that are not worth the expense of getting them.

The owners of choice specimens of this breed, do not claim that they yield more milk than other breeds, but that their milk is richer, being especially adapted to making butter of choice quality, and that they exhibit more neatness and beauty than any other breed of cows. The best are so little given to putting on beef, that wherever you find one inclined to flesh, keep carefully clear of her. The docility of the imported cows that make them so attractive is caused by their being tethered out to grass on the island and moved several times a day, thus making them leadable, obedient and familiar with and fond of being handled about the head.

There is no mystery about judging as to the best; it is in this as in other breeds; whenever you find a cow with neat head, small neck of good length, fine amber horns, thin withers, level back, thin tail, large bony body, with deep flank, low set on short legs, and above all with an udder running well forward under the belly and well back and broad up between the hind legs, with teats of good size, square set and well apart—wherever you find these points with pliable skins of rich yellow color, the cow will be cheaper at a high price, than a second or third rate as a gift.

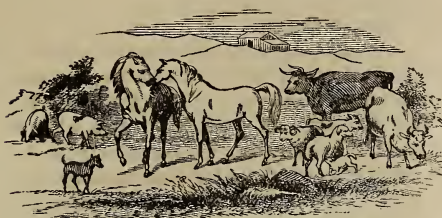
The best milkers give from 15 to 20 quarts per day, and will make from 11 to 16 lbs of butter per week. In considering this yield, it must be remembered that the usual Jersey cow is not much more than half the bulk of the Short horns or Holsteins.

For beef, this breed is simply worthless—for rich milk and butter it can not be equalled. For dairy and butter farms the Jersey bull out of choice cow is valuable for crossing on common cows, to get heifers, retaining the quantity from good dams, and with increased quality through the sire.

In color, they are orange fawn, drab, squirrel grey, brown, deer color, and a few black. The light colors are preferred: the bulls of dark color turn black in winter.—*Western Stock Journal*.

To lay off a square acre of land, measure 209 feet for each side of your square, and it will contain an acre within an inch.

Live Stock Register.



DISEASES OF HOGS.

The subject of the following extract from the Report of the Department of Agriculture is of so much importance to large numbers of our readers that we feel justified in giving space for it:

Labanon, Kentucky.—Rev. Thomas C. Clelland thus gives his experience: Millions of dollars are lost to this country annually by what is called "hog cholera." Nine-tenths of this amount could as well be saved as lost. The following facts are the result of long experience and close observation, carefully compared with the experience of our most practical and successful farmers. I readily admit that there are some diseases that swine flesh "is heir to," whose surest if not only remedy is in prevention; and sometimes even this is impossible.

Pleuro-Pneumonia is induced in hogs by sleeping in the dust and wet straw, and by close confinement, followed by sudden exposure. A friend lost his stock of hogs by shutting them out from their warm beds in March. Let their beds be warm and changed frequently during the winter. If this disease makes its appearance, the best thing to do is to scatter them as widely apart over the farm as possible—Some persons have kept their sick hogs on a dry lot, with not a drop of water, with apparently good effect. If you are willing to "count the cost," call in your family physician and tell him to prescribe just as he would were you the patient. Make the prescription in the form of a pill, turn the patient upon his back and drop it in his mouth and close the jaws an instant, until the pill is swallowed.—I have known many instances of a speedy cure where all hope was lost. I believe that it remains for science to disclose the fact that this, and all other similar diseases, either in man or beast, are the result of animalculæ or cholera fungi, invisible to the naked eye.

Worms and Lice.—If other diseases slay their thousands, these slay their tens of thousands. We clip the following from a public journal:

The writer having for several years sustained a heavy loss by hog cholera, has applied his mind to discover the cause and cure of the same, and now thinks he has gained the victory over the great enemy. By examining the car-

casses after death I find they contain an incredible number of worms, and also of lice on the body. After making this discovery I experimented as to how the lice and worms could be exterminated in time to prevent an attack of cholera. The lice were easy to drive with coal oil; to kill the worms I steeped the herb "Jerusalem oak" in hot water until the liquor was very strong. I then mixed corn meal and fed the hogs while in health, which killed the worm before the cholera set up in the system.

No doubt worms and lice, nine times out of ten, are the cause of hog cholera. But I object to the use of the remedy. Never use coal oil. It will "drive the lice," but will not kill the nits; besides it is very injurious to the skin, and often kills very young pigs. Soapsuds is just as effective, and far more healthy. Copperas is a far better anti-worm medicine than "Jerusalem oak," besides being a fine tonic and appetizer. This, mixed with ashes and salt—another excellent vermifuge—will prevent worms and give tone to the system. The best remedy for lice is grease and tar in equal parts stewed together, mixed with a very strong decoction of common tobacco. One application of this will last six months; while warm apply with the hand or mop tied to a rod. Change their beds, and if you have any old tobacco stems let your hogs sleep on them. Lice will kill hogs that are perfectly fat, by getting into their ears, eating into their eyes, and very often prevent hogs from thriving, where they do not kill them outright. The owner wonders why his hogs do not fatten. If you see nits shining thick about the neck and flanks, and great lice crawling all over the body, apply the above remedy; it will save you a barrel of corn to each hog, or increase the amount of weight equal to its value.—Last year the writer had a sow with seven pigs; I weaned her pigs; all but one died with lice, and that one I saved by washing it in soapsuds. The sow did not gain a pound in a week; she was restless and wild until I applied grease and tobacco, when she became tame, and began to fatten finely. Two years since a friend told me he was losing all his hogs with the cholera; two or three died each day. I asked to see them; they stood with their heads down, eyes sore, heads swelled, etc. As they were too weak for the application of tobacco, I advised a bath in strong, warm soapsuds. This would kill the present crop. He saved every one.

The model farmer of our county told me he had lost several hogs. He found that in cutting in two the smaller bowels, sometimes he would kill five or six worms. Another friend was losing his little pigs; he found their ears full of lice; otherwise perfectly fat and healthy. The most successful breeder of swine in this State gave me the result of sixty years' experience:

I prefer my pigs should come in the middle of February. I prepare a long row of square rail pens, one to each sow, fronting south, just large enough for her to stand under: the eve of her shed to reach the ground on the north side, to keep off cold winds. I fill the bottom of the pen with good dry straw, and train each sow to wait before her own door for her regular rations. I never let my sows with

young pigs run on green clover, rye, or oats. Wheat or blue grass will not hurt them, but the native woods are preferable to either; clover, etc., will produce worms. In the spring, when I mark them, I prepare a tub of strong, warm soap-suds, into which I put a quart of grease and a quart of tar, and a decoction of two pounds of tobacco. Into this I immerse the shoats; they are never troubled with lice afterwards. To keep off worms I feed once a week on ashes (say one gallon to fifty hogs), with one pint of salt mixed well with a quarter pound of copperas. My hogs never have the cholera, though I send five or six hundred to market annually. In feeding I never surfeit my hogs. I give them just what they can eat, but none to waste. I prefer to see them rise up with avidity to receive their daily meals.

In conclusion, permit me to say that these facts and suggestions have been collected and prepared with great care, and I know they are worthy of consideration by every one who would be a successful breeder of swine. If some trouble and pains are involved in the application of the above it will repay an hundred, and, in many instances, a thousand fold.

HORSE RACING.

BY DR. LEANDER SMITH.

As their is at the present time a hue and cry raised in various quarters against the practice of racing horses, and as I believe it is circulated principally by men who know but little of the race horse, and as I believe such a course would be prejudicial not only to the horse breeder and the horse, but through them to the country at large to say nothing of the pecuniary embarrassments it would entail upon our fairs, as it is well known that two-thirds of the people go to the fairs for the purpose of seeing the racing. All enlightened nations have recognized the necessity of possessing good horses. In all European countries the Governments not only countenance racing, but they nearly all give premiums out of the public treasury to encourage it, recognizing, as they do, the importance of preserving the highest type of this noble animal.

Since remote antiquity the horse has been the most powerful auxiliary of man; without him, in fact, we would be, in many conditions, entirely helpless. His back has been the throne of the conquerors of the world. He carried Genzhis Khan and Tamerlane into China; he rushed with Alexander through India, and bore our own mighty Washington to victory and everlasting fame. Without him our liberties could not have been preserved; without him no Marion could have hung like a thunder cloud on the border of our enemies, no Sheridan have retrieved the bloody defeat of Cedar Mountain; without him we should be helpless in war and impotent in peace. And yet to deprive us of this powerful ally, in his highest type, is precisely what these pseudo moralists propose to do. They tell you that they will give you a premium for the draft horse. He is good in his place. But it was not a

draft horse which carried Washington through the Jersey's, or that enabled Hannibal to carry terror and defeat to the gates of Rome; it was not the draft horse that enabled that mighty captain to conquer the veteran legions of the mistress of the world; it was not the draft horse that bore the great cavalryman leader, Stuart, through the fairest provinces of Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, while we, far behind, were venting our impotent rage upon the poor brutes which the Government had purchased from the city trickster or from the careless farmer who had bred only to drag the plow. Thus it was that our cavalry were beaten and disgraced continually during the whole war. And why was this? Because the Southern people had always carefully preserved and improved their horses; they possessed the blood of Sir Archy, Glencoe, Boston, Verifier, and many other racers. It was this that made their cavalry capable of enduring the severity of toils and seasons, while ours changed horses every six months, and even then were never ready to take the field, while from our inexperience in the saddle, a majority of us were pretty effectually whipped as soon as we mounted a horse.

So much for the utility of the well bred horse; and now, gentlemen, when you abolish racing, you throw down the grand pillar upon which the excellencies of the thoroughbred rests, you dash him to the ground, you destroy the demand, for his noble qualities are not sought for. It does not pay to raise him, and consequently he will soon be numbered among the glories of the past, and if another war should overtake us, we will be found in the same disgraceful plight as heretofore. I know that there are scoundrels and vagabonds who travel with race horses; but it is just as easy to find them anywhere else; and it is a poor shift to deprive ourselves of the benefits and pleasures which are derived from an acquaintance with this noble animal, merely to shun the company of a few unprincipled men with whom we need not associate unless it pleases us to do so.—*Journal of Agriculture.*

THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ALLEGHANY CO.—The organization of this Society is now complete, and the following gentlemen constitute the officers: President, J. Philip Roman; Vice-Presidents, G. W. Washington, F. S. Whiting, John Pierce, John A. Humbird, of W. Va., Peter Myers, Judge Hartley, Peter Livengood, of Penn., John M. Bachanan, A. B. McCarty, Israel Thompson, Curtin M. Graham, Jas. Willson, M. A. Frost, J. S. Combs, Wm. Logsdon, Chris. Kelley and C. Beachly, of Alleghany county; Recording Secretary, Wm. H. Lowdermilk; Treasurer, George Henderson; Corresponding Secretary, C. C. Shriver.

USEFUL RECIPES.

MANGE IN CATTLE.—This is not only an exceedingly troublesome but very disgraceful disease. The most frequent cause is from improper treatment through the winter, debilitating the animal to such an extent as renders it unable to support the change when grass comes on. Nature overloaded relieving herself by this eruption on the skin, which when once introduced will quickly spread through an entire dairy. Medicine alone will not eradicate the disease, although an alterative drink, made as directed and used in conjunction with the ointment applied as a dressing, will assist the cure.

Mange Ointment.—Melt half a pound of common turpentine with a pound and a half of lard. Stir well therein a pound of flour of sulphur, and when cool rub down upon a marble slab, two ounces of strong mercurial ointment with these.

Alterative Drink.—Take of nitre and sulphur each two ounces; black sulphuret of antimony one ounce; Aethiops mineral, half an ounce. Mix and divide into four powders, giving one every other day in a small quantity of thick gruel.

CORNS ON HORSES FEET.—The method of treatment for a slight corn, that occasions but little lameness, is extremely simple. It consists in cutting away, with a short drawing knife, as much of the horny sole at the angle of the crust as can be accomplished without bleeding; then applying with a feather a little muriate of antimony or other caustic, holding up the foot for a while that the caustic should be well applied to the part. This being done, a shoe should be applied with the pressure removed from the heel. To accomplish this, there should be no nail on the inside quarter and a space should be allowed to exist between the heel of the crust and that of the shoe, either by taking off the bearing from the upper surface of the shoe, or by removing a portion of the heel of the crust, if the heel is strong enough.

HEAVES IN HORSES.—Take smart weed, steep it in boiling water till the strength is all out; give one quart every day for eight or ten days. Or mix it with bran or shorts. Give him green or cut up feed, wet up with water, during the operation—and it will cure.

GARGET IN COWS.—Give your cow an ounce of saltpetre in a warm bran mash and wash the udder thoroughly in strong soap suds as hot as you can apply with your hands, do not let the animal be exposed to the cold for several days.

ROUP IN FOWLS.—Squeeze each nostril out by a pressure with the thumb, commencing under the eyes, and carrying the thumb down toward the beak, which will remove all the discharge, then sponge the head with assafoetida dissolved in vinegar, and squeeze a drop or two in each nostril and finish by tarring their heads from above the nostrils back to the top of the head and keep them tarred until relieved.

WORMS IN HOGS.—The most efficient means of combating worms is by the use of drastic purgatives, which, however, to be successful, require caution in their administration. Common salt mixed with their food will, in some instances, speedily exorcise the worms; should it not do so, turpentine may be given and will eradicate them. It must not be supposed from the fact that no worms are seen to come away from the hog, that the medicine is not doing its proper office, as many of them die in the intestines and go through the same process of digestion as the food.

SORE EYES IN HORSES.—Give seven or eight drachms of aloes in ball, feed moderately, and keep the horse in a semi-darkened stall. The eye should be bathed with warm water for half an hour several times a day until he can open the eyes. When that improvement is effected use a lather of sulphate of zinc, one drachm, water, eight ounces, two or three times a day until the inflammation subsides.

SPAVIN IN HORSES.—Apply a blister to the inside of the hock—one part of powdered cantharides to eight of olive oil makes a suitable blister. Give the horse three or four weeks' rest after the application of the blister.

WASHING HORSES.—"Does it injure Horses to wash them in cold weather?"

It does not, on the contrary we have adopted it and with beneficial results, both in summer and in winter. After washing, the animal should be rubbed dry as far as practicable, and the legs especially. Should the hair on them be too long to admit of this being sufficiently done, flannel bandages should be put on, and a woolen rug thrown loosely over, but without the roller. In the course of an hour the horse will be tolerably dry, and should then have another rub down and be clothed in the ordinary manner. If horses were treated in a more rational manner than is often the case, with pure air and scrupulous cleanliness, disease would be far less common.

WEAK EYES IN HORSES.—Stewart claims the following wash as his exclusive invention, which we have used with great success. Take three hen eggs and break them into a quart of clear, cold rain water. Stir until a thorough mixture is effected, boil over a slow fire, stirring every few minutes. Add half an ounce of sulphate of zinc (white vitriol); continue the boiling a short time and the compound is ready for use. In this preparation a solid substance or curd is precipitated or thrown down and a liquid solution rests upon the top. Use the liquid as a wash.—*The above from American Stock Journal.*

TO CURE HARNESS GALLS.—A correspondent in the *Prairie Farmer* gives the following cure for galls on horses shoulders: Before the galled places break, take of water, one pint; salt, one tablespoonful; vinegar, one tablespoonful. Rub in every time you take off the collar. When you wish to harness, put on a little grease. I have found this to be a sure cure.

WEAK EYES IN HORSES.—Make up a wash of alum and water which reduce to blood heat, and with a quill, blow the liquid into the eye. After trying the above preparation three times, take a piece of alum, as large as the end of one's finger, and burning it in the fire reduce it to powder, and blow it stoutly by the same process into the eye. We have tried burnt alum on a number of horses that have had sore eyes, and always found it a valuable remedy. It will remove all scum and restore clearness to the eyes.

CURE FOR FOUNDER.—Founder is an inflammation of the feet, chiefly the front feet, and can be *effectually* cured by using the following prescription, leaving the animal apparently sound.

Bleed copiously; pound up about three ounces of alum and with a spoon put it in the horses mouth as far back as possible, then he will swallow it. Then put the horse in cold water (I have used running water) at least knee deep, for eight or twelve hours, according to the violence of the attack. I have cured oxen by standing them in water only.—*Cor. Southern Cultivator.*

MANGE IN CALVES.—The *New England Farmer* recommends a wash of carbolic acid, one ounce to a pint of water, as a sure remedy. Apply with a sponge or woolen rag.

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A Suggestion.

There are a few delinquents on our subscription list who we would remind that "small favors are thankfully received" at this office, and with whom we are loath to part company. The publication of the *Farmer* is attended with a heavy outlay of cash for paper, labor and other expenses incident to the publication of a magazine of the magnitude of the *Maryland Farmer*. Our subscription price is but \$1.50 per annum, being one of the cheapest and at the same time best journals of its character in the country. To those indebted to us we would say that an early remittance would be thankfully received and duly appreciated. Our "tired nature" requires some "sweet restorer," and we had projected a visit to the Virginia Springs to recuperate, but our exchequer is so depleted at this time that it is doubtful whether we can undertake the voyage, (*non deficiente crumena*.) Editors and publishers have eyes to see, ears to hear, sense to feel and stomachs to feed as other people, with divers *encumbrances* to look after, with "little mouths" wide open and tiny heads and feet to cover. We are not particular that the remittance should be made in *gold*—currency will answer our purposes as well.

TO OUR FRIENDS.

With the July number of the "*Maryland Farmer*," we entered upon the last half of the sixth volume. Those who are not already subscribers to the *Farmer*, have now the opportunity of commencing with the half year and of journeying with us just so long as our company may be found agreeable or our teachings instructive. We commenced the *Maryland Farmer* at a period when other agricultural journals were compelled by the troubles of the war to close their offices, suspend their issues, and in many instances to break up their establishments, and from that time until the present we have endeavored, not unsuccessfully, as our subscription books attest, to meet the views and advance the interest of the agriculturists of our own State—the Southern States, where we now have many friends being then closed to us. It is not for us to vaunt the ability with which the *Farmer* has been conducted from the day when it was first started, as an experiment, until the present time, when it has become an established journal. That it is welcomed by many kind friends, we know, and that we have earnestly sought, both in original and selected articles, information that we have deemed of value, we also know. But every man of business deems it a compliment to his industry and an evidence of the appreciation in which he is held to find new customers coming to him in steadily increasing numbers for the commodities he offers for sale, and, in like manner, we feel all similar evidences of good will and of kindly feeling in the extension of our subscription list, for not only is the prosperity of a journal measured by the number of those who take an interest in its pages, but its value is also enhanced to advertisers by any increase of that number.

The agricultural population of Maryland and of the States still farther to the South have entered upon a new epoch. The old system of labor has been forcibly changed, whilst the new one has not yet adjusted itself to the altered situation—other forces must be called into play. Mechanism must be brought into more general use as an economical substitute for manual labor, and better methods of cultivation must be devised. In all these matters the *Maryland Farmer* will be found useful and we trust a safe guide. We therefore bespeak from its friends not only a continuance of that support which it has already been so liberal in giving, but also their good offices in inducing others to follow their example.

CICERO made the following wise remark: "As I approve of the youth who has something of the old man in him, so I am no less pleased with an old man who has something of the youth."

LIME AND CLOVER ON WHEAT.

FRANKFORT, W. VA., June 14, 1869.

To the Editors of the Maryland Farmer:

I wish to lime a field of clover to be seeded in wheat next fall. Should the lime be spread on the sod and turned under with the clover, or used as a top-dressing?

ANSWER.

Much depends on the nature of the soil. If the latter is light and open, and especially if it is also level, we should advise liming directly on the clover, and turning all under together when the time arrived for seeding down to wheat. But if the soil is stiff or liable to bake on the surface, or if the land slopes sufficiently to allow water to pass off rapidly, the loss of lime in solution would be very great, and we should therefore prefer to defer the liming until the time for seeding wheat had arrived. Even then we do not advise that it be turned under with the clover, for the latter rots rapidly, and has in itself all the elements that a crop of wheat requires. Our plan would be to first turn under the clover, and then broadcast the lime over the ploughed land whilst in its rough state. Turning under a crop of clover precludes the possibility of cross-ploughing the land, as is generally done, when wheat follows oats as in Pennsylvania, so that all that would be necessary to do would be to harrow in the lime thoroughly. In a soil thus broken up the lime would soon be carried downwards by the rains and without any waste would be within reach of the growing plants.—[Eds. Maryland Farmer.]

Best Onion for Market.

PETERSBURG, VA., June 18, 1869.

To the Editors of the Maryland Farmer:

Will you or some of your subscribers please answer the following questions through your Farmer: Which is the best onion to raise for market? Will the silver skin onion seed planted in the spring, say February or March, make onions large enough for sale the first season; or is it best to plant the seed in April to raise sets and plant the buttons to raise onions? What kind of soil will suit them best, and what is the best mode of cultivation? Information on the above questions will oblige

A SUBSCRIBER.

An answer to the above from some of our onion raisers will be acceptable.

THE CROPS.—From our exchanges we have glowing accounts of the prospects of the wheat, corn, hay, &c., in this State, Delaware, Pennsylvania, Virginia and the Southern States. Throughout the entire territory alluded to, with few exceptions, the indications promise an abundant yield. The fruit crop also promises an abundant yield. The Peach crop of Maryland will be above the average.

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THE PRACTICAL POULTRY KEEPER: A complete and Standard Guide to the Management of Poultry,—whether for Domestic Use, the Market, or Exhibition.—Numerously illustrated. By L. Wright. New York: Orange Judd & Co. Baltimore: Henry Taylor & Co.

We have received from the publishers the third edition of this valuable book, comprising 244 pages, and which treats upon every conceivable subject appertaining to the raising of Poultry. It is divided into eight sections, as follows:—The General Management of Domestic Poultry, with a view to profit—The Breeding and Exhibition of Prize Poultry—Different Breeds of Fowls, their characteristic points, with a comparison of their merits and principal defects—Turkeys, Ornamental Poultry, and Waterfowls—The Hatching and Rearing of Chickens artificially—The Breeding and Management of Poultry upon a large scale, &c.—with some fifty illustrations. All interested in the raising of poultry should secure a copy of this comprehensive manual. Price \$2.

FAIR OF THE ST. LOUIS AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL ASSOCIATION.—We have received from Wm. M. McPherson, Jr., a copy of the Schedule of Premiums, amounting to \$30,000. The fair will be held at St. Louis, commencing 4th of October, 1869, continuing four days.

Kitchen Garden.

THE CABBAGE TRIBE.

"The early sorts of spring Cabbage may be raised in various ways. Some sow the seed between the tenth and twenty-fourth of September, pricked out and managed the same as Cauliflower plants, only that they are more hardy, and may sometimes be kept through the winter without sashes.

Some prefer sowing the seed in a cold-bed, covered by a garden frame with sashes. If this frame be placed on a warm border, and kept free from frost, and the seed of the early kinds sown the latter end of January, or early in February, these plants will be better than those raised in the fall: as they will not be so liable to run to seed, will be more hardy, and as early as those raised in hotbeds in the spring.

Or, if a heap of fresh horse manure be deposited on the ground intended for the raising of early plants before the frost sets in, the same may be removed some mild day in January or February, and temporary frames made by driving stakes in the ground, and nailing planks or slabs thereto. The ground being then dug, the seed sown, and covered up with sashes, plants will soon be produced in perfection. The frames should be well protected, by placing the manure around them, and covering the tops with mats and boards.

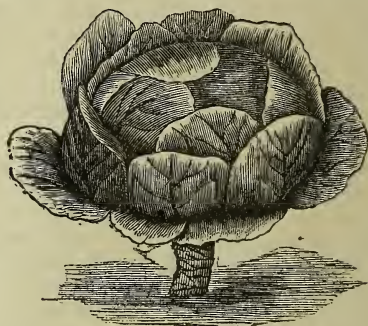
It is customary with gardeners about New York to raise their plants in hotbeds. In order to do this, the beds should be prepared in time to receive the seed by the latter end of February, or early in March. Plants thus produced, as well as those raised as before directed, will be fit to transplant about the middle of April, and should be carefully planted, with a suitable dibble, in good ground, from sixteen inches to two feet apart, according to size and kind. By being hoed often, good cabbages will be produced in our latitude in June. If seed of the large and early kinds be sown in a warm border early in April, they will produce plants fit to transplant in May, which will make good Cabbages for summer use."



EARLY YORK.—Small, very early.



EARLY WAKEFIELD.—The great favorite with market gardeners for the New York market; almost as large as the Ox-heart; the earliest, and sure to head.



STONE MASON MARBLEHEAD.—A large, solid, tender and excellent free-heading winter cabbage.



MARBLEHEAD MAMMOTH.—An excellent, very large winter cabbage; heads freely, and with good soil will grow to an enormous size.

We are indebted to James Vick, of Rochester, New York, for the above illustrations of the different varieties of the true Cabbage, with the brief descriptions, which we copy from his Illustrated Catalogue and Floral Guide for 1869. We shall continue in subsequent issues other varieties of vegetables.

Mr. Vick, in addition to the above, gives descriptions of some twenty-eight different varieties of the cabbage tribe.

CUCUMBERS--WINTER CABBAGE--ONIONS.

To the Editors of the Maryland Farmer :

If our agricultural friends will not consider me presuming, or verging towards egotism or insanity, I will notice several other crops, in addition to those already alluded to, that can be cultivated at the South with profit and success. I refer to the cucumber pickle, winter cabbage, and the onion. The former particularly. Every farmer or gardener knows how to grow the cucumber, but although growing pickles is less difficult, it is not so generally understood. The best kinds to plant are the Short Prickly or Half Long, Long Green, White Spine Gherkins or Burr and the Early Cluster. The former is our preference, and the latter for late planting. The Gherkin is a nice little fancy sort.

The Cucumber.

Cultivation.—To use the oft repeated words, "plow and harrow the land thoroughly;" run out checks, as for corn, 4 by 4 feet, or 6 by 6, the latter distance for the running sorts; plant six seed in each hill, and deposit on the seed half or one shovel-full of well decomposed manure. The latter quantity if the land is poor. The object of placing the manure on the seed is to protect it from the hot summer sun and excite quick germination. In this latitude we plant from the 10th to the 25th of July.—If planted later than the 25th, there is a risk of failure for want of heat. Farther South later planting will do. When the plants are fairly up, run a small plow on either side, lapping the soil up to the plants and covering the manure, follow with hoes, forming slight hills, at the same time reduce the plants to three in each hill; cultivate when the crop requires it; after the last cultivation, and before the vines commence to run, sow, for an early crop. White Flat or Red Top turnip seed. To get a "good stand" sow 1½ pounds of seed mixed with a peck of ashes or gypsum, broadcast, per acre. A grasp of the mixture with the thumb and two fingers will deposit the seed to a nicety.


If a heavy rain does not occur soon after sowing the seed, it ought to be covered with a light harrow or a flat heavy thorn bush.

Profit per Acre.—(Presuming the turnips will pay expenses,) averaging the hills at 5 feet apart, and three plants in a hill, (according to Bridgman,) you have 5,226 vines per acre, each, with proper cultivation, will average 100 pickles per vine; market price \$1.50 to \$2 per thousand. Make your calculation, gentlemen.

Harvesting.—Gather when the pickles are 3, 5 and 7 inches long; lay them in separate piles; gather frequently. If they become large and yellow they are worthless, except for seed. Pack in barrels for shipment as advised by T. H. Burgess & Co. in the May number of the *Farmer*.

Winter Cabbage.

If good size stocky plants can be procured—(seed for winter cabbage ought to be sown the last of March, on rich, moist, clean beds)—put your land in fine order, previously spreading 25 to 50 two-horse cart loads of decomposed manure broadcast per acre. If manure is scarce, spread it broadcast in marked furrows, or use a portion of the best mercantile mixtures with manure combined; cover the manure with a heavy one-horse plow, running on either side of the furrows, forming ridges which ought to be flattened by a roller previous to planting.

 Correct and important primary directions for setting out cabbage plants will be found in the June number, under the head of *Garden Work for June*. In addition, if a portion of the top of the leaves are cut off it will add strength to the plants. On or about the 10th of July, after a heavy rain or during a wet spell of weather, set the plants with dibbles down to the first leaves, 3 feet apart in drills, and 4 feet between drills. The best winter cabbage is the Anne Arundel county Flat Dutch or Drum-head. In our climate European winter cabbage seed will not produce solid heads. Thousands of the "Maryland Flat Dutch Cabbage" are sold in Baltimore, marked and shipped to Eastern ports.—They are generally shipped by the canal steamers, the heads packed in conical piles. Number of heads per acre (planted 3 by 4 feet) 3,781.

As the cabbage crop frequently proves a failure, owing to the hot July sun, I add, speculatively, that previous to planting run out furrows about three inches deep—say north and south—set the plants on the land side, consequently the plants will be shaded after meridian. If the furrows are run east and west the sun will strike them only during the morning and evening. Also, in the event of drought, furrows keep moist during a longer period than the surface. Try it!

The Onion.

Since the time of the landing of Columbus and Smith, who become fascinated with the noble but unfortunate and betrayed Pocahontas, saying nothing of the landing of the veritable Pilgrims, our Yankee brethren ("the hubs of the world") have held full and undisputed sway in growing onions on an extensive scale. I have yet to see the onion grown from seed from the East that was larger than a lady apple or the largest size strawberry on exhibition. We grow onions from the seed to reach the size of a wine sap apple, and from setts double that size. Why, then, cannot our Southern friends who have rich lands and long seasons of vegetation do still better. We sow onion seed for setts early in March, and plant the setts early in the autumn or

in the month of March. If planted in the fall the sets ought to be top-dressed or mulched with long manure, decayed straw or leaves, at least that is our practice. The onion crop, like the cabbage, ought to be heavily manured. Onions are packed for shipment in same manner as pickles. I again repeat, apologetically, that if we were situated in a like manner that some of our Southern friends are, and could grow their native productions, we would esteem it a favor to be informed relative to growing cotton, tobacco, rice, sugar cane, etc. In the next number, if I am spared, I will suggest to your noble correspondent, "Patuxent Planter," how to make a machine to gather and basket or box (not "bag") potatoes. I have no doubt but he or some other of your intelligent correspondents, aided by some ingenious practical machinist, can accomplish the object in view. PLOWMAN.

Baltimore County, Md.

THE VINE IN EUROPE.—We present to our readers this month the first article on "The Vine in Europe"—being "observations by an American Vine Grower"—with "Practical Details for Practical Men," written by Clark Bell, Esq. They are interesting and practical articles, and will furnish to our readers more information in the same space than can be furnished from any other source. The series comprise in all seven articles, and were originally written for and published in the New York *Evening Mail*.

Officers of the Montgomery County Agricultural Society:

On Monday, the 7th of June, a meeting of this Society was held at the court room in Rockville.—Among other business the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year :

President, Joseph H. Bradley; Vice Presidents, Edward W. Owen, Dr. Washington Waters, Nathan S. White, Robert W. Carter and Oliver H. P. Clark. Executive Committee, Nicholas D. Offutt, John T. Desellum, W. Veirs Bouic, Wm. T. Dove and Thos. J. Peddicord; Corresponding Secretary, Dr. E. E. Stonestreet; Recording Secretary, W. Veirs Bouic, Jr.; Treasurer, Wm. Brewer.

It was resolved to hold the annual fair, commencing on Wednesday, the 1st day of September next.

STATE FAIRS FOR 1869.

New York.....	Elmira.....	Sept. 14th to 17th.
Ohio.....	Toledo.....	Sept. 13th to 17th.
Virginia.....	Richmond.....	Nov. 2d to 5th.
Mississippi.....	Jackson.....	October 26th.
Am. Pomological Soc.	Philadelphia.....	Sept. 15th to 18th.
Iowa.....
Kansas.....	Lawrence.....	Sept. 7th to 12th.
Maryland.....	Baltimore.....	Oct. 26th to 29th.
St. Louis Ag. and Mechanical Asso'n,	Oct. 4th to 10th.

TRIAL OF MOWING AND REAPING MACHINES AT WESTOVER, VA.

On Wednesday, the 9th of June last, the great trial of Reapers and Mowers, held under the auspices of the Virginia State Agricultural Society, came off at the farm of Major A. H. Drewry, called "Westover," in Charles City County, sixty miles from Richmond. The committee appointed to act as judges were—Colonel Hill Carter, James B. Jones, Colonel J. M. Wilcox, Joseph F. Kent, E. A. Rawlins, William H. Benton, and Dr. G. S. Newman—who will not make their report, as the rules under which they act forbids the announcement and publication of the award of premiums, until the 2d of November next, at which time the Society holds its annual meeting. The committee say: "It is but fair to say that the entire display of machines was most creditable to the ingenuity and workmanship of the artisans who get them up; and whilst there was necessarily a difference between them, yet the most inferior of any kind is of great advantage to the farmer, and any one of them is well worth using."

A lively interest was manifested among manufacturers in this trial, as was evinced by the large number of machines represented from all parts of the country.

The entries for the trial comprised twenty mowers and fourteen reapers, as follows :

Mowers—Climax, Corry, Pennsylvania; Wood, Hoosick Falls, New York; Welch, Brockport, New York; Advance, Williamsburgh, New York; Cayuga Chief, Auburn, New York; Excelsior, Canton, Ohio; Buckeye, Canton, Ohio; Union, Worcester, Massachusetts; Kirby, Auburn, New York; Aetna, Salem, Ohio; Kirby Combined, Auburn, New York; Lever Movement, Baltimore; Clipper Combined, Yonkers, New York; Johnson Combined, Syracuse, New York; New Yorker Combined, Brockport, New York; Auburn Harvester Combined, Auburn; Hubbard Combined, Rochester; Wood Combined, Hoosick Falls; Clipper, Yonkers; World, Akron, Ohio.

Reapers—Wood, self-rake; Wood, self-rake combined; Cayuga Chief, self-rake; Excelsior, dropper; Buckeye, dropper; Buckeye, self-rake; Kirby, self-rake; Aetna, dropper; Clipper, dropper; Johnson, self-rake; New Yorker, self-rake; Auburn Harvester, self-rake; Wood, dropper; Hubbard, self-rake.

The points to be considered by the committee were: 1st—Price, 2d—Simplicity and durability, 3d—Traction and side-draft, 4th—Style and facility of work, 5th—Convenience and safety of driver, 6th—Adaptation to surface, 7th—Weight on horses' neck.

It was almost impossible, where so many good

machines were collected to decide as to the superiority of either, as they all claimed to have some peculiar point of excellence not embraced in other machines, but they were all capable of doing good work, under ordinary circumstances.

The place selected for the trial of mowers was a field of clover, which was very heavy and very much lodged, and the surface of the ground very uneven, which, added to the fact of the grass being wet, made the trial one of the severest that mowing machines have ever been called upon to endure.—The land was divided off into lots of an acre each, which were numbered, and duplicate numbers placed in a hat and drawn therefrom by the representatives of the different machines. About two o'clock the machines were called into the field, and owing to a lack of teams but five were started at a time, which were the first five in the list of entries, and all cut the acre allotted to them within an hour.

After the mowers had been tried, the Combined Machines followed, and all did good work, and deserve all that can be said of them.

The night before and on the morning of the trial of reaping machines it was rainy, and the wheat being green, made the test a severe one. The machines were tried in the order entered, and in the drawing for places the Wood machine drew number 1, which was situated next to the fence, on a side hill, with the Kirby second and Buckeye third, followed by the Aetna, and the others in the order named above.

Each machine was required to cut an acre without any regard to time.

The character of the machines were so varied, and the claims for each so urgent, that it was almost impossible to discriminate between them. The work was well done by all, but that there was better work done by some than others there can be no question.

The trial was considered a success in every particular, and will doubtless result in being of great benefit to the agricultural interests of the State.—The questions in which the farmer has especial interest are the following: 1st. Which machine is most durable? 2d. Which is the cheapest? 3d. Which is the best adapted to all kinds of mowing and reaping? 4th. Which is the easiest and safest for the team and driver?

In determining durability the judges should ascertain what kind of materials are used in the construction of the machine; whether unduly rubbed or worn.

They should determine which is most liable to get out of order, and whether each part is sufficiently strong for the labor required of it. To determine which is the cheapest machine, the quality of the materials, the workmanship used in its construc-

tion, its durability and ease of working, should all be considered.

Adaptation to any kind of mowing and reaping can be determined by the arrangements for cutting stubble at different lengths, (either long or short;) its ability to cut any kind of grass or grain, whether lodged or standing, thick or thin; its liability to damage in passing over rough and stony places, and the condition in which the grain and grass is left—whether favorable for drying or binding, as the case may require.

At the conclusion of the trial a meeting of all the exhibitors was held when a series of resolutions were adopted expressing the thanks of the exhibitors and guests to Major Drewry for his hospitality on the occasion, and to the committee of the State Agricultural Society for the fair and impartial treatment received at their hands, which being read to the recipients, were responded to in brief acknowledgements.

BOTTLING FRUIT.

* * * I have for many years been in the habit of using glass jars, but as you know of late years many have got to using tin cans. This is on account of cheapness. They cost less in their first cost, and it is also given out in their favor that they never break. But the fruit looks so pretty in the glass jars that I never liked to give them up, and though they are not now much in use among my neighbors and friends, I stick by them yet. The cracking part I have overcome. I do it in this way. It used to be customary, and is, for that matter, customary yet, to put the glasses into cold water, and gradually heat them up to near boiling point, when the heated fruit is put in and closed up. But with all my greatest care glasses often broke. Now I get a wet towel, double it four or five times, and set the jar on this while pouring in the warmed fruit. I adopted this plan all the last season, and did not have one glass to crack. I saw the hint in some newspaper, but cannot recollect where. It seemed so unreasonable to cool them, instead of warming them, that I was at first afraid to try it, and very reluctantly experimented with two. As they succeeded well, I did all that way last summer, and shall continue to do them this in the same way.—This objection against my favorite glasses is thus entirely removed, and there remains nothing in favor of tin, but the first cost. I use many different patterns of jars, all of which have elastic bands around the stoppers, some tightened by screwing, others by a clasp. All this is soon done, and the bottles soon opened when wanted, which is an advantage over tin, for which cement has to be prepared, and which takes time to open—and then the superior cleanliness of the process in the jars, is, I think, much in their favor over tin.—Mrs. C. E. M., in *Monthly Gardener*.

THE EASTERN SHORE OF MARYLAND.

From Frenchtown, at the head of Elk river, a tributary of the Chesapeake Bay to Delaware City, on the bay of that name, the distance, as the crow flies, is between 15 and 20 miles. This is the narrowest part of the isthmus, which connects with Pennsylvania the great peninsula formed by the waters of the Delaware, the Atlantic Ocean and the Chesapeake Bay. This peninsula includes within its limits nearly the whole State of Delaware, the seven counties of Maryland, called the Eastern Shore, and the counties of Accomac and North Hampton, belonging to Virginia. By a glance at the map it will be seen that there is not a spot in all this favored region more than five miles from transportation, by water or rail, to the great cities of Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston. With a climate tempered by the surrounding waters, the inexhaustible supplies of fertilizing material in the shape of shells, fish and sea ore furnished by these same waters, the remarkable facilities furnished by three railroads and by water for reaching the very best markets, all show the inevitable and enviable destiny of this peninsula is, to become at no distant day, the fruit and vegetable market of the great cities of the seaboard. Farming will give way to horticulture, and the land be devoted to the more profitable production of fruits and vegetables, all of which can be delivered upon the market by the safe, cheap and rapid transportation afforded by the steamboat and rail car. As most people have but an imperfect idea of the enormous profits of this branch of agriculture, we will give some of the results arrived at, not in New England, the West or other distant points, but in this very peninsula of which we are now writing. These data are furnished by Mr. Henry T. Williams, whose authority no one will dispute. Of apples, he tells us the trees will come into bearing two years earlier than at the North, and that for early summer apples the prices are almost fabulous. The fruit from a seven year old tree has been sold for seven dollars, and thirty dollars has been the yield of a twelve year old tree. Pear trees come early into bearing; all kinds succeed to admiration and are troubled with no disease, worms, or leaf blight whatever.—An orchard of four hundred dwarf pear trees, only four years old, averaged last fall one basket per tree and from one tree three baskets. All were sent to New York, and averaged six dollars per basket or twenty-four hundred dollars for the entire acre.

Peaches, which form the largest orchard product of the State (Delaware), are exceedingly profitable, whether grown on small or large farms. Some idea of the magnitude of this production may be gained from the fact that last year the entire crop sent to market, by railroad and by water, reached the figures of a million and a hundred and eight thousand baskets by rail, and seven hundred and fifty thousand by water.

James Fennemore, of New Castle County, sold from an orchard of a hundred acres (ten thousand trees) in four consecutive years eighty-seven thousand dollars worth of peaches. In another instance an orchard of less than two thousand trees yielded in one season four thousand dollars net profit.

Another orchard, near Dover, which I myself visited in crop time, yields from seventy acres a profit of ten thousand dollars yearly—the purchasers buying the crop on the trees. There are other instances where a place of forty acres yields two

thousand dollars per year; one of three and a half acres yields five hundred dollars per year; one of five acres, thirteen hundred dollars; one of twenty acres yielding fruit to the amount of forty-three hundred dollars annually; and one of five acres, also, where the income from the peaches is greater than from the remainder of the entire farm of three hundred and fifty acres. At Milford between eight and nine thousand dollars have been cleared in three seasons from twenty-five hundred trees.

Strawberries and all other berries promise a prolific and profitable crop. Strawberries shipped in small quantities to New York brought from a dollar to a dollar and twenty-five cents per quart. The price gradually declined to seventy-five, fifty and finally forty cents, which was the lowest price obtained. One third of an acre near Dover netted six hundred and eighty dollars. Three acres netted two thousand dollars. Four acres at Smyrna brought four thousand dollars, the purchaser doing his own picking. Pickers can pick till three or five o'clock (afternoon), put their fruit on an express train, and it is on the stalls of the New York markets before six the next morning, sweet, fresh and uninjured.

It is safe to say, for a series of years to come twenty-five cents per quart will be as low as prices will go. With good cultivation five hundred and a thousand dollars an acre will be common results for Delaware.

Cherries are exceedingly early. From a single Morello eight dollars worth have been taken. No disease has yet afflicted this tree here.

Apricots and plums will pay to raise, and to hire a man to do nothing else but pick over the trees every day and keep them free from disease or insects. James Lord, of Camden, in 1867, had a small apricot tree, six years old, that bore four bushels of fruit. The first bushel was sent to a commission merchant of New York, who gave him a dollar per quart; had the entire fruit been carefully packed and marketed, the tree would have yielded a hundred and twenty-eight dollars. Extraordinary results are accomplished in *vegetables*. One grower told the writer that from three-fourths of an acre, *without manure*, he had taken two hundred and seventy-five bushels of Irish potatoes.

An instance of the superiority of the climate for horticulture, a crop of potatoes and of cabbage has been taken from the same ground, between the frosts of Spring and Autumn. Sweet potatoes yield three hundred bushels or a hundred barrels and upwards per acre. Early potatoes bring a dollar to a dollars and fifty cents per bushel; and there are many farmers who clear every year the value of the land devoted to potatoes. We saw one farm, of two hundred acres, leased with buildings, on the half share plan, which netted the tenant, over his expenses for his own portion, the good sum of ten thousand dollars, and the produce was solely grass, corn, potatoes and wheat.

Tomatoes will eventually be a *big thing*. One grower sold in Boston the crop from a single acre for seven hundred dollars. Another sold the crop of an acre to a canning establishment for four hundred dollars—receiving but twenty-five cents per basket. Near Camden, a man cultivated an acre and a half, on half shares, sold the product at twenty-five cents per basket and handed the owner two hundred and seventy-five dollars, or an hundred dollars more than the land was worth. Such results are remarkable, but are not safe enough to

form estimates upon for large culture. Four or five hundred bushels can be considered a good yield per acre. The first shipments realize, perhaps, five dollars per crate; then the price falls steadily to a dollar and the majority over fifty cents.

There is no reason why all kinds of vegetables may not be grown in Delaware, and successfully supply New York two weeks earlier than they now do. Rhubarb and asparagus will pay finely. Cucumbers, beets, lettuce, spinach, cabbages, cauliflowers, egg plants, onions—all will do well.

Now, there is no possible reason why all these results should not be attained on the Eastern shore of Maryland, quite as well as in Delaware: the two sections are divided by a mere imaginary line, and they both form a part of the same peninsula. The Maryland counties are penetrated in every conceivable direction by navigable waters, and in all the wealth of the waters in fish, oysters, terrapins, and crabs, they have decidedly the advantage of their neighbor, Delaware.

Though chemical analysis has proved the wheat of Eastern Maryland to be the best ever exhibited on the London Corn Exchange, the farmers there must eventually become horticulturists in view of the enormous profits to be derived from that branch of agriculture. To estimate the prospective value of their lands after this is done, is beyond our arithmetic. In England the fee simple of land is valued at twenty-five years' rent—that is, an acre is estimated to be worth twenty-five times its yearly rent; apply this rule to lands producing a net annual revenue of from two to four hundred dollars an acre, and surrounded by waters abounding in all the luxuries for the table, and a faint idea may be formed of the value to which the Eastern shore lands must attain. For safety and profit we can conceive of no investment of money to compare with the lands of Eastern Maryland.

The foregoing remarks will apply with more or less pertinency to all the tide water country of Maryland and Virginia.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

American Pomological Society.

The Twelfth Session of this Society will be held in Horticultural Hall, Philadelphia, Pa., on the 15th of September, 1869, continuing three days. The following we extract from the annual circular:

"The present session promises to be one of the most auspicious, in point of numbers, intelligence and importance which the Society has held. From all parts of the country, assurances are given of cordial co-operation and aid. The Exhibition of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society will also take place at the same time, which will add further interest to the occasion.

All Horticultural, Pomological, Agricultural and other kindred institutions in the United States and British Provinces are invited to send delegations, as large as they may deem expedient; and all other persons interested in the cultivation of fruits are invited to be present and take seats in the Convention.

And now that our Southern brethren, after a painful separation of years, are again united with us in full fellowship and communion, we invite all the States and Territories to be present, by delegation, that the amicable and social relations which have heretofore existed between our members throughout the Union may be fostered and perpetuated, and the result of our deliberations, so beneficial to the country at large, be generally and widely diffused."

The officers of the Society can be addressed as follows: Marshall P. Wilder, President, Boston; F. R. Elliott, Secretary, Cleveland, Ohio; Thomas P. James, Treasurer, Philadelphia.

The Cow Pea as a Fertilizer for Wheat.

We have long been satisfied, from actual experiment, that the common cow pea of the Southern States, when properly managed, affords the best and, at the same time, the cheapest medium for the restoration of our exhausted cotton fields. Its effects have been as lasting and as marked upon the fertility of our soils as that of clover upon the worn and exhausted lands of Virginia and Maryland.

The main reason why the cow pea has not been heretofore extensively used as a fertilizer was owing to the fact that previous to emancipation our planters would not give up a sufficient portion of their lands to await the rather slow effects of this most valuable fertilizer. Now, however, when every planter has a large proportion of his poor lands lying idle, there is no excuse why the pea should not be set in every field not absolutely necessary for corn or cotton.

Now is the best time to plant the pea, and we desire to give our agricultural friends the result of a careful experiment made by a planter in Gwinnett county to encourage them to make similar efforts. Our Gwinnett planter had a piece of old exhausted land, twenty acres of which had been lying in broom sage for a number of years. This he broke deep with a turn plow in the summer, and in the succeeding fall put down in wheat. The crop, carefully measured, was a little less than four bushels to the acre.

As soon as the wheat was cut he sowed peas at the rate of two bushels to the acre. Early in October the peas were turned under with a deep furrow, and a few weeks later wheat was sown and carefully harrowed in upon the pea sod. The yield from the crop was nine bushels to the acre, a little more than double the first year's crop.

The field was again sown in peas as soon as the wheat was harvested and turned under as before in the fall, and wheat sown upon the soil. The yield this year was seventeen and a half bushels.

The fourth year, with the same treatment, he made twenty-seven bushels, and this (the fifth year) the crop bids fair to make forty bushels. Nothing has been applied to the land as a fertilizer except the pea, and we find that in five years, with the cow pea alone, the production has been increased tenfold. This actual experiment speaks more for the pea than any argument which we could make.

We trust some of our planting friends will be induced to try the pea on the next crop of wheat and let us know the result of their experiment.—*Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel.*

FARMERS are like fowls, neither can get full crops without industry.

Grape Culture.

From the New York Evening Mail.

THE VINE IN EUROPE.

Observations by an American Vine-Grower.

Practical Details for Practical Men.

Vine Growing and Wine Making in Switzerland.

BY CLARK BELL.

FIRST ARTICLE.

In making a tour through some portions of Europe in the year 1868, the subject of the cultivation of the vine and its treatment, both in vineyards and its products in wine-making, was to the writer one of great interest.

For several years he had at home given this subject much thought and attention, and had planted vineyards of most of the prominent American varieties, and cared for them until they had come into fruit, while he was familiar with the efforts made in various sections of this country to produce still wines, and those of Mr. Longworth, and of the Messrs. Anderson who succeeds him, at Cincinnati, Ohio, and the more recent and highly successful efforts made at Hammondsport, N. Y., by "The Urbana Wine Company," to make champagne on the French method, and had witnessed at the latter place the details of this work in the hands of the most skilful of Frenchmen, experienced in the practical part of the work by long service in some of the most prominent cellars of France, from which country they had been imported by the promoters of that country.

These considerations gave the writer more than ordinary interest in the question abroad, and in travelling through Southern Europe he observed in the different countries the peculiarities of each in their treatment and culture of the vine and their methods of handling the grapes in wine-making, and proposes to give such general views and reminiscences as a hasty look taken by the traveller would furnish through Switzerland, Italy, the Tyrol, Austria, Prussia, Germany, the Rhine, and France, with such information and facts as came into his possession, and under his notice; and to commence the series by the present article upon the grape.

IN SWITZERLAND.

The hillsides on both sides of Lake Neufchatel, in Switzerland, are covered with the vine.

The plants are quite small, and are set very close together, as near as three or four feet, and more frequently the former than the latter distance. The vineyards are usually walled, and the terraces are always faced with stone, laid up in a good strong wall with lime and sand. The soil seemed thin and quite poor. The plants are trained to light sticks, about an inch and a half in diameter, driven into the ground, and the vines never seem more than four or five feet in height.

On Lake Geneva the vineyards present the same appearance, and if the main cane is one or even two inches in thickness it is never seen more than four

feet high, and is cut back constantly to that, and becomes a sort of tree or pole standing almost alone, which this slight stake merely steadies rather than supports.

These stone walls, facing terraces and dividing vineyards, are quite common on all the Swiss lakes and throughout Switzerland generally, but are not universal. In many of the vineyards these walls are laid in the most substantial manner, to the height sometimes of seven or eight feet on a partition wall, and of durable masonry.

In the higher altitudes among the mountains, as at Sion and the valley of the Rhone below, the vine is cultivated in the same way, and I here inspected the vineyards and cellars more closely.

I saw vines at Sion over one hundred years of age, in good bearing, that were about one and a half inches in diameter, four feet high, cut back to a single stalk without laterals, and were simply a limbless trunk or tree of that size, which nearly stood alone. The crop per vine is light, but per acre is quite heavy, because of the great number of vines. These old vines never crowded each other as ours would have done. They are very small feeders and light growers. The fruit hangs low down and close to the main stem. I could only judge of the quality of this fruit by the wine, as I was not in these vineyards in the vintage, and by this test should not consider the fruit good. The Swiss wines are inferior to the French wines and are made on the German method, which is far behind the French system. As a rule each proprietor keeps his own wine cellar and the machinery for wine making.

The cellar I visited at Sion was much better than the average of Swiss wine cellars, but I should despair of ever making good wine in it. It had not sufficient depth for uniformity of temperature, and generally there was not that cleanliness and sweetness essential and indispensable to success, and the wine showed all these faults in its flavor. Through the courtesy of Monsieur Antoine de Riedmatten, one of the most prominent citizens of Sion, and who is himself a vineyard proprietor and a gentleman of culture, I had access to the vineyards and cellars at the latter place, and obtained much information and detail about vineyards and wine making. It is usual among the Swiss to put their wines in smaller casks than in Germany. When the wine is one year old the Swiss bore a hole two-thirds of the way up to the head of the cask and drink the wine down to this hole, and then renew the cask each year, so that the same cask is never emptied, and thus renewed, may have been in a family for generations.

The vine throughout Switzerland is planted in the strangest places; on high in the mountains; in nooks in the valleys; on a ledge at the base of a precipice barely wide enough for a chamois to tread, and there trained to the face of the perpendicular rock which warmed by the sun in summer, hastens the ripening of the fruit.

Frequently you will see little patches of vineyard, one, two or three terraces wide and a dozen vines long on the face of a mountain, on the only spot of arable land on its side, with a narrow patch, leading by a tortuous and zigzag course to the vines, every other part of the face of the mountain being perhaps barren rock or precipice or ravine.

There is no piece of land so small but that a proprietor will face it with a stone wall laid in lime and sand, and perhaps eight to twelve feet high, if by

this means he can produce a terrace permanent enough for the life of a vine.

THE SWISS WINES.

Switzerland can never be a large exporter of wine, as she barely supplies enough for her own consumption, and the wine is as generally on the tables of all classes here as in every continental country.

While some white wines are produced, the major part of the Swiss wines are red.

The best white wines are probably those made in the canton named "Grisson," and this is made from a dark red grape.

A fine and luscious white wine is also produced in the "Valais."

In one district in Switzerland, "the Valteline," a superior and generous red wine is made. The grape is suffered to remain on the vines until, in some seasons, early November.

It is then picked stem by stem and hung up by the stems for two or three months in the large out-building to dry. When ready for the wine-press, every decayed berry is removed, and every cluster carefully examined.

The must for fermentation is placed in an open vessel, and the surface skimmed every morning and evening for about twelve days. When the fermentation ceases, it is set by in a close vessel for one year before it is tasted. This is a very remarkable wine, very strong, with considerable body, and it is said that it will keep well for a century.

Wine-making in Switzerland, although in no sense equal to the business in Germany, in every respect should be classified with Germany as to its methods and products—as it more resembles the latter country in the character and culture of its vineyards as well as in the handling and treatment of of its vines.

In speaking of Switzerland I have confined myself to that part of it lying on the French side of the Alps, leaving the Italian side to be classified with Italy, which it closely resembles.

(To be continued in our next.)

FERMENTED MANURE.—When the fermentation of manure has been properly managed, and all the requisite precautions taken to prevent the dissipation of its ammoniacal salts, there is this great advantage attending it, that besides attaining immediate action a manure is produced of greater value but of smaller bulk and less weight. A manure heap sometimes loses half its bulk and one-third of its weight by fermentation, a circumstance which occasions an important saving in carriage.—*Dixie Farmer*.

SETTING OUT CABBAGE.—A good manure for cabbage plants is made by filling an ash hopper with equal parts of hen manure and cow manure, and pouring water over it. Then mix the leached water with muck, making it the consistency of thick paste, and put it into the holes prepared for the plants.—Plant your cabbage plants in this substance, and they will grow from the start, and not wither.—Beets and celery can be set out in the same way. The tops of beet and celery plants should be shortened one-half at planting.—*Deitz's Farm Journal*.

The Dairy.

"IT IS ALL IN KNOWING HOW,"

Is the reply often made by a Yankee when asked to explain the *modus operandi* of attaining some pleasing or startling result. It has often been a matter of wonderment to "inland" farmers in New York and Pennsylvania how it was possible for their brethren residing in the neighborhood of New York city and Philadelphia to obtain for their butter from five to fifteen cents per pound more than they could get for theirs. They are perfectly satisfied in their own minds that they can make just as good butter, (and many of them do,) and can see no reason for the difference in price. As has been previously proven to the readers of the *Utica Herald*, by our description of the manner in which Orange county farmers ship their "pails," and as will be equally evident from the following description of how Pennsylvania farmers manage to sell their "golden balls," "It is all in knowing how."

Under the head of "How to Market Butter," the *Boston Cultivator* tells its readers how the best farmers near Philadelphia get their high prices:

First, they always make a first-class article, so their customers, sure of getting the best there is, will not desert them on account of a rise in the price. Second, they bring in their butter in a showy and attractive condition. No pot of delf ware, no tub or pail of oak or hemlock, no vulgar firkin is used to entomb those noble balls, golden-hued with the aroma of white clover and *Poa pratensis* lingering in the firm grair. A large tin vessel, designed expressly for the business, has chambers at each end, into which ice is put. Thin wooden shelves, about three inches apart, rest on a little projections from the sides. A layer of balls is placed on the bottom and covered with its shelf, but not so as to touch or mar the handsome print of a sheaf of grain, which stands out on the top of each ball; on the shelf another layer of points, and so on till the vessel is full, then containing forty or fifty pound prints.—The tin, with ice in each end, is then set in a wooden tub which has been cooled with ice or spring water. Over this is drawn a cover of padded carpeting, with oil cloth on top. Thus hot air and dust are wholly excluded, and the butter rides to the city and opens in the market house in as fine condition as when packed in the spring-house. In just this way, with this degree of care and skill, is the best Philadelphia butter made, marketed. No wonder the Philadelphians would rather pay seventy-five cents than go back from such manna to the leeks and onions of the common firkin.

It is stated that there are already three thousand steam plows at work in England,

Horticultural.

REMEDY FOR THE PEACH WORM.

There is a handy means for the destruction of this heretofore fatal enemy to the peach tree, which is practical here—which has proved certain, beyond peradventure. It is simple of easy application, and expeditious. It consists of the use of boiling water applied to the collar of the tree, in quantities varying according to the age of the tree—in small trees, say one inch in diameter, half a pint is sufficient, and a pint is enough for larger ones. Remove the earth from around the tree a few inches in depth, and just pour the water boiling hot on the exposed roots, and it will kill every egg as well as worm, with positive certainty. It has been tried here time and again, upon trees that have been more than half killed, and a perfect restoration has been the result in every case. No danger need be apprehended from the effects of the hot water upon the trees, unless a large quantity is applied to a very small tree. When a large number of trees have to be operated upon, a fire should be made in the orchard for heating the water, so that it can be applied boiling hot. Considering the importance of this remedy to peach growers who may not have heard of it, I deem it but common justice to give it circulation through the columns of your paper. Its certainty as a remedy may be implicitly relied upon.—ISAAC G. MASK, in *Country Gent.*

[The above remedy we have long known, and although it has been repeatedly tried in this neighborhood, we have never heard of injury resulting from the scalding process. It would seem more dangerous than it is. Tracing the intruder up, with a small wire, which penetrates into his fastnesses, is also a simple and an easy remedy.—Ed. *Practical Farmer.*

REMEDY FOR BLACK KNOT.—R. Blanchard, Lyndonville, cures the black knot on plum trees in this way:—Take a paint brush, dip it in spirits of turpentine, and thoroughly saturate the knot, being careful not to touch the tree except in the diseased part. It stops the knot, and the tree puts out healthy branches below it. I am careful to burn all branches removed in pruning. As the summer is the time the mischief is done, every fresh excrescence should be pared off, the turpentine applied and it will harden in a week.

TO DESTROY INSECTS ON FRUIT TREES.—It is said that either common alcohol, or methylic alcohol, (pyroxilic spirit), as a wash will effectually destroy the wooly aphids and other insects on fruit trees more effectually than most remedies used for the same purpose.

The Influence of Sun Heat on Fruit.

Never was there a greater mistake made than that of supposing that fruit produced in the shade has the best flavor; it is a false notion, the mere chimera of half a century ago. The Black Hamburg Grape is, to some extent, an exception; for its berries will not color if the branches are deprived of too many of their leaves, so as to let the sun in amongst the bunches too freely; whereas, the Muscat of Alexandria will not attain its rich amber color if so much overcrowded with leaves as to keep the rays of the sun from penetrating freely amongst the bunches.—A pine apple produced in the winter has not the flavor of one ripened in the summer months of the year, when the sun is powerful. Again, under the old method of planting strawberries in beds four feet wide, the fruit is not to be compared, either in size or flavor, with that of those planted out in single rows. Now, what is the reason of this? I contend that it is in consequence of the action of the sun upon the fruit. The fruit shaded by leaves will always be more or less insipid and worthless, as compared with that on which the sun has had full play. It is the sun that puts flavor into our fruits.—*Journal of Horticulture.*

PLOWING ORCHARDS.—The following experiment by Mr. H. Dayton, of Alden, Erie County, N. Y., is better than a column of theorizing. His orchard of two acres and a half, which had produced very little fruit for a number of years, and most of that wormy, was carefully ploughed less than two inches deep late fall, and harrowed and cultivated two or three times in the early part of the present season. The result is, he picked, last fall, over four hundred and fifty barrels of fine, smooth apples, bringing in about sixteen hundred dollars. The soil was a sandy gravel, and had been in grass about ten years.

PEACH WORM.—A writer says: The only effectual remedy is to dig out the worm. If this is done three or four times during the summer, the worm will be subdued, and no evil will result to the trees. After they are all out, a mound of earth thrown up around the tree, will, in a great measure, prevent the laying of the eggs in the bark. The insect likes to get at the soft bark, near the surface of the ground, and when this is covered, either with leached ashes or earth, it will usually seek some other field of operation. But constant examination is necessary to safety.

THE CURRANT WORM.—Watch daily and carefully for the first appearance of this destructive insect, and at once use powdered hellebore.

PAINT all tools exposed to the weather

The Poultry House.

HOW TO RAISE TURKEYS.

At present prices poultry raising is a very pleasant as well as remunerative employment, and, besides, is much more agreeable and less laborious than the making of butter and cheese. We know of a lady who in one year, made over \$100—with her poultry and dried fruit, and this too without materially interfering with her ordinary housework.

The first thing necessary to insure success, in raising turkeys, is to select a good kind. Keep them well—make pets of them if you like. Mine eat from my hand and answer to my call. A few days before they begin to lay, place them in a temporary enclosure till they have made their nests, then there is little or no danger of their straying. Next, take good care of the eggs. One year I set thirty eggs and raised but one turkey. The next year I took care of the eggs and out of forty, thirty-nine hatched and all lived but one. The eggs should be handled very carefully, placed between layers of cotton or flannel, in a cool place of uniform temperature and turned over at least every other day. If hens are required to hatch them place a few hens' eggs under the hen after she has set a week; then they will not disown the young turkeys as they sometimes will when they are about as large as quails.

Feed the young turkeys with bread and milk a few days, then with curd made from loppered milk or butter milk—into which stir a little canaille, or corn meal while it is hot.—*A Farmer's Wife, in The Household.*

THE GAPES—What is commonly called gapes, is no disease in the correct term of language. It ravages in spring and hot summer, among young chickens only. It is simply the effect of little red and hair-like worms, one minute long, which find their way from outside, through the nostrils, into the windpipe, either as perfect worms, or from the eggs deposited in the nostrils. In examining foul water, we find worms exactly of the same size and appearance, and until otherwise shown, we may safely take it for the same insect; hence, when young chickens have no access to foul water and filthy barn-yards, they will rarely suffer from gapes. Any one can satisfy himself by extracting the worms out of the chicken's windpipe, with a horse hair, and that the chicken gets immediately well again, and that no kind of chicken powder and chicken quackery can cure the gapes. The worms must be extracted from the windpipe to effect a cure.—*Cor. Practical Farmer.*

KEEP the trunks and leaves of fruit trees clean.

ERRATA.—In the April number of "Maryland Farmer," in article headed "The Farmer vs. The Professions," page 107, in line 36, p. 108, instead of *love* read *lore*—also line 1, 2d column, p. 108, after *have* insert *no*. Compositor and proof-reader are both to blame.

☞ The suggestions of "D. L." will be attended to in our next—it was accidentally overlooked until we were "going to press."

Harder's Premium Railway Horse Power, Thresher and Cleaner.—Wm. Musser, Germantown, Montgomery county, Md., writes, Feb. 16th, 1869, about the Two Horse Power, Thresher and Cleaner manufactured by R. & M. Harder, Cobleskill, N. Y., as follows: "The Machine is all it is represented to be. We would not exchange it for any we have tried or seen. For the last 25 years, I have been in the habit of hiring machines, therefore have had a variety. We threshed at the rate of from 400 to 450 bushels of oats a day."

TWENTIETH ANNUAL FAIR OF THE OHIO STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.—We have received a List of Premiums and Regulations of the 20th Fair of this Board, which is to be held in the city of Toledo, commencing 13th September, continuing five days. Competition is open to all the States. Premiums offered are on the most liberal scale. Those interested can address John H. Klippart, Secretary, Columbus, Ohio.

GREAT EXPOSITION OF TEXTILE FABRICS.—An Exposition of Textile Fabrics, will be held at Cincinnati, Ohio, on August 3d to 7th, 1869, under the auspices of the Woollen Manufacturers' Association of the Northwest. The invitation is extended alike to manufacturers of cotton, wool, flax, hemp, and silk, and also growers of wool and cotton. Address James M. Clark, Secretary, Cincinnati, Ohio.

GOOD HEALTH.—*A Journal of Physical and Mental Culture.* We have received the second number of this Magazine, devoted to all subjects of a Hygienic and Sanatory nature. It is a really valuable journal, full of interesting and useful information, written by men of high standing in the medical and other professions. There is no other magazine of its class in the country. We recommend it as well worth \$2 per year. Published by Alexander Moore, Franklin Street, Boston.

THE GALAXY.—An Illustrated Magazine.—The July number of this excellent monthly is received, and ranks among the first of its kind in the country. Sheldon & Co., 500 Broadway, New York—terms \$4 per annum.

CHARACTER.--Shakespeare.

The purest treasure mortal times afford,
Is—spotless Reputation; that away,
Men are but gilded loam, or painted clay.
A jewel in a ten-times-barr'd-up chest
Is—a bold Spirit in a Loyal breast

MORNING.--Beattie.

But who the melodies of Morn can tell?
The wild brook babbling down the mountain side;
The lowing Herd; the sheepfold's simple Bell;
The Pipe of early Shepherd dim descried
In the lone valley; echoing far and wide
The clamorous Horn along the cliffs above;
The hollow murmur of the Ocean tide;
The hum of Bees, the linnet's lay of Love,
And the full Choir that wakes the universal Grove.

Ladies Department.

LOVE LIGHTENS LABOR.

A good wife rose from her bed one morn,
And thought with a nervous dread
Of the piles of clothes to be washed, and more
Than a dozen mouths to be fed.
There are meals to be got for the men in the field,
And the children to fix away
To school, and the milk to be skimmed and churned,
And all to be done that day.

It had rained in the night, and all the wood
Was wet as it could be;
And there was pudding and pies to bake,
Besides a loaf of cake for tea.
The day was hot, and her aching head
Throbb'd wearily as she said—
"If maidens but knew what good wives know
They would be in no hurry to wed."

"Jennie, what do you think I told Ben Brown?"
Called the farmer from the well;
And a flash crept up his bronzed brow,
And his eye half bashfully fell,
"It was this," he said, and coming near,
He smiled, and stooping down,
Kissed her cheek—"twas this, that you were the best
And the dearest wife in town!"

The farmer went back to the field, and the wife,
In a smiling and absent way,
Sang snatches of tender little songs
She'd not sung for many a day.
And the pain in her head was gone, and the clothes
Were white as the foam in the sea;
Her bread was light, and her butter was sweet,
And golden as it could be.

"Just think," the children all called in a breath,
"Tom Wood has run off to sea!
He would'n't, I know, if he only had
As happy a home as we."
The night came down, and the good wife smiled
To herself, as she softly said:
"Tis sweet to labor for those we love,
'Tis not strange that maids will wed!"

KIND WORDS AT HOME.

It is one of the strange things connected with human nature, that familiarity with those who are tenderly beloved, should beget indifference to their happiness, or at least a want of carefulness in regard to the thousand nameless little things which make up the sum of human happiness. But so it often is. It is not at all uncommon to see those who are all affability and gentleness and kindness to ordinary friends or comparative strangers, reserved or moody, or even harsh and severe toward those to whom they are most nearly related, or with whom they are most intimately associated in the every-day affairs of life. There is many a father; there is many a brother: and—alas! that I should write it—there is many a husband, morose and even severe in intercourse with those who are "his own," when none but words of love and gentleness should fall from his lips. It is sad to think how many a heart has been made to ache by a cold, and to bleed by an unkind word, when it might just as easily have been made happy by an expression of love. It is not the want of love of which I speak, but the want of its expression in words and acts.

It is needless to say that while this is one of the manifestations of human nature, it is an evidence of its fallen state, and of its having fallen very low. There is something inhuman, absolutely fiendish, in such a temper, when we come to analyze it. Even the brutes express their fondness first of all to their own kin.

But what is strangest of all is, that in so many instances even the gentle, lovely and loving religion of Jesus fails to sweeten the temper and soften the manners of those who have professedly embraced its principles, and who are expected to exemplify in their lives what they have professed. It is a shame, not to Christianity, but to some who call themselves Christians, that there should be such a thing as a morose Christian,—one who is unkind or severe to those who are bound to him by sacred ties. It is a sin against the Holy Ghost, the Holy Spirit of love and meekness, to treat with untender severity, or even with coldness, those whose hearts are placed in our own hands as it were. But let my readers answer whether there are not fathers and husbands and brothers who do this every day, and who yet call themselves Christians.

One of the first fruits of genuine religion is to awaken in the heart the desire and to impart the principle of promoting the happiness of others; and this not merely of those in another hemisphere, but of the dear and loving friends by whom we are immediately surrounded in life. The man out of whom Jesus cast the legion of devils, besought him that he might be permitted to go with him, perhaps upon a foreign mission, but Jesus said to him, "go home to *thy* friends and tell them how great things the Lord hath done for thee and hath had compassion on thee." To the old proverb that "Charity begins at home," it is an old answer that when it does, or when the plea is made, charity is very apt to end there; but home—the bosom of one's kindred and friends, is beyond all question the place where charity, true love, ought to display itself first, and where its brightest light should shine. It would be a poor commendation of the religion of Christ if it had no power to soften a disposition that was naturally harsh, or if it did not make an amiable one still more lovely, especially toward those who are most immediately under its influence.

Religion never was designed to reach through its subjects those most remote by passing by those who are near at hand. It should show itself not only in efforts to promote the spiritual welfare of our friends, but by kind words and kind acts. There is a magic power even in a gentle tone of voice which may lift a mighty load from some heart that is suffering: there is a mighty power in words of severity and even of coldness, to pierce the same heart with anguish.

Bright and blessed is the example of Jesus in this respect. He went about doing good. His acts were acts of kindness. His words were words of gentleness and love. There was nothing repulsive in his bearing toward others, but all was mild and attractive. Let this mind be in you which was in him. Let his example be the pattern in all the relations of life. So will you honor him, and commend to others the religion which he came to teach and to apply to the hearts of men.

MARRIAGE.—Moore.

Something, light as air—a look,
A word unkind or wrongly taken—
Oh! Love, that tempests never shook,
A breath, a touch like this hath shaken.
And ruder words will soon rush in
To spread the breach that words begin;
And Eyes forget the gentle ray
They wore in Courtship's smiling day;
And Voices lose the tone that shed
A tenderness round all they said;
Till fast declining, one by one,
The sweetness of Love are gone,
And Hearts, so lately mingled, seem
Like broken clouds,—or like the stream,
That smiling left the Mountain's brow,
As though its waters ne'er could sever,
Yet, ere it reach the plain below,
Breaks into Floods, that part for ever.

DOMESTIC RECIPES.

CABBAGE—And the whole tribe of greens belonging to it, are usually cooked with pork or bacon, but it is much more delicate dressed with butter. Whatever way this vegetable is used, it should be picked and washed with great care, boiled until stalk and all is entirely soft, and drained to a nicety. If taken up in a colander, and fresh water poured over it until cold, and returned to the pot to finish boiling, it is less strong in odor and taste. The inner leaves of a cabbage are sometimes cut out and their place filled with stuffing, like a fowl; only minced tongue, ham, and chopped yolks of eggs are mixed freely with the bread crumbs and herbs.

FRIED CABBAGE.—Take cabbage not quite done by boiling, shear them up tolerably fine, and fry with butter or lard or dripping from very nice pickled pork.

SLAW.—Cut up the cabbage very fine. For cold slaw pour over vinegar flavored with mustard, salt and pepper to taste, and cut over it when dished up some hard boiled eggs. For hot slaw, put the cabbage into a pan after it is sliced up.—For two quarts of cut cabbage, beat up six eggs very light, a tea-cup of melted butter with two tablespoons of rich cream mixed in it. Add to this two teaspoons of mustard, one of salt and one of brown sugar. Set the pan of cabbage in a pot of boiling water, and stir the dressing into it until the egg is cooked and the cabbage scalding hot. As nice as chicken salad if well made. Lettuce is nice thus dressed, but cold. Some minced celery improves its flavor.

EGG PLANTS.—Slice and sprinkle with salt for an hour before cooking. Then dip in beaten egg and bread crumbs, or in a nice batter, and fry brown.

CUCUMBERS AND TOMATOES are sliced, sprinkled with salt and pepper, and with vinegar poured over them, served cold. If you slice onions among them, have two dishes of them.—Many epicures fancy onions; other persons do not consider them fit food for civilized people. Cucumbers after being sliced should be in cold water a while.

BOILED BEETS are usually served as cucumbers, but they may be sliced up when boiled or baked and eaten hot with melted butter over them.

CELERY is sometimes dipped in butter and fried. Cucumbers and cold boiled potatoes are sliced and fried in butter.

TO PRESERVE DOMESTIC WINES.—Wines after having been heated to the temperature of 140 degrees F., will neither turn, become diseased, nor deposit sediment. This is the discovery of M. Pasteur, of France, and its value has been confirmed by Major Anderson, the present proprietor of the celebrated Longworth wine house of Cincinnati. The process is also said to be beneficial in restoring wines which are degenerated.

TOMATO WINE.—Take any quantity of ripe tomatoes, wash and express from them the juice, strain, and to every gallon add four pounds (avoirdupois) crushed sugar; let stand until it is done fermenting, keeping the cask filled with fresh juice and sugar, as above. When done fermenting, draw off without agitation, and bottle. Will be prime in six to twelve months. The yellow tomato makes a white wine with yellow tinge; the red a dark colored wine, of course.

TO MAKE CURRANT JELLY.—The following recipe belongs to the *Gardener's Monthly*; a lady correspondent endorses it highly, and adds: "Say to your readers that, for making the jelly in this vicinity (Philadelphia), the Currants ought not to be gathered later than July 10th. Late crops make the poorest article."

Squeeze the juice out of the currants; strain and measure

it. Put it in a copper or brass kettle, and boil it until the scum ceases to rise; then without taking the juice off the fire, stir in one pound of well refined sugar to every pint of juice; and as soon as the sugar is fully dissolved, (which will be in less than a minute,) take it off and pour it into the vessels prepared to receive it. This jelly retains the beautiful crimson color of the currant much better than the old mode.

BURNS AND SCALDS.—A correspondent of the *Rural New Yorker* offers his remedy for these accidents: "The most efficacious remedy I ever tried was to apply common starch just moistened with cold water, and spread on a cloth to effectually cover the wounded part. A little girl who was badly scalded, was instantly freed from pain by the above remedy. Keep the starch moistened, and in a few hours the inflammation will be gone, leaving the scalded part perfectly white. After the inflammation is out, apply a linen cloth dipped in sweet oil. It is a speedy cure."

The following Recipes we gather from the *Germantown Telegraph*:

TOMATO CATSUP.—Take ripe tomatoes and scald them just sufficient to allow you to take off the skin; then let them stand for a day, covered with salt; strain them thoroughly, to remove the seeds. Then to every two quarts, add three ounces of cloves, two of black pepper, two nutmegs, and a very little Cayenne pepper, with a little salt. Boil the liquor for half an hour, and then let it cool and settle. Add a pint of the best cider vinegar, after which bottle it, corking and sealing it tightly. Keep it always in a cool place.

Another Way.—Take one bushel of tomatoes, and boil them until they are soft. Squeeze them through a fine wire sieve, and add—half a gallon of vinegar, one pint and a half of salt, two ounces of cloves, quarter of a pound of allspice, two ounces of Cayenne pepper, three tablespoonfuls of black pepper, five heads of garlic, skinned and separated. Mix together, and boil about three hours, or until reduced to about one half. Then bottle without straining.

TOMATOES IN A NEW FASHION.—Take good ripe tomatoes, cut them in slices, and sprinkle over them finely pulverized white sugar, then add claret wine sufficient to cover them. Tomatoes are sometimes prepared in this way with diluted vinegar, but the claret wine imparts to them a richer and more pleasant flavor, more nearly resembling the strawberry than anything else.

BLACK CURRANT JELLY.—To each pound of picked fruit, allow one gill of water; set them on the fire in the preserving-pan to scald, but do not let them boil; bruise them well with a silver fork, or wooden beater—take them off and squeeze them through a hair sieve; and to every pint of juice allow a pound of loaf or raw sugar; boil it ten minutes.

CURRANT JAM.—Let the fruit be very ripe; pick it clean from the stalks; bruise it, and to every pound put three-quarters of a pound of loaf sugar; stir well, and boil half an hour, then add the sugar; boil and skim.

TO PRESERVE CRANBERRIES.—If cranberries are dried a short time in the sun and placed in bottles filled with them, closed with sealing-wax, the berries will keep in good condition for several years.

TO REMOVE GREASE SPOTS.—Put on powder of French chalk, and place a piece of blotting paper over it; then pass a hot iron over the blotting paper. The heat liquifies the grease, the chalk absorbs it, and the excess of grease is absorbed by the blotting paper.

MORNING.—Byron.

But mighty Nature bounds as from her birth:
The sun is the Heavens, and life on Earth;
Flowers in the Valley, splendour in the Beam,
Health on the Gale, and freshness in the stream.

Prepared for the "MARYLAND FARMER" by JOHN MERYMAN & Co., BALTIMORE.

First year after birth.....	15	to	20
Second " ".....	100	"	120
Third " ".....	120	"	135
Fourth " ".....	100	"	115
Fifth " ".....	60	"	80
Sixth " ".....	50	"	60
Seventh " ".....	35	"	40
Eighth " ".....	15	"	20
Ninth " ".....	1	"	0

LIST OF PREMIUMS

AND

RULES AND REGULATIONS

OF THE

FIRST FAIR

OF THE

Maryland State Agricultural & Mechanical Association,

AT THEIR FAIR GROUNDS,

AT PIMLICO, NEAR BALTIMORE,

To Commence Tuesday, October 26th, 1869, and continue Four Days.

Class I.--CATTLE.

Herd Premiums.

[A herd to consist of 1 Bull and 4 Cows or Heifers]

For the best Short Horn Herd,	\$100
Devon	100
Alderney, Jersey or Guernsey,	100
Hereford	100
Ayrshire	100

Awarding Committee.—Hon. J. T. Earle, Queen Anne Co., C. K. Thomas, Frederick Co., James H. Bradley, Montgomery Co., Amos E. Kapp, Presd't Penna. Ag. Society, R. Tilghman Goldsborough, Dorchester county.

Sweepstakes.

For the best and largest herd of any pure breed not less than ten, owned by the exhibitor, \$200

Awarding Committee.—Col. Horace Capron, Washington, D. C., Genl. Tench Tilghman, Talbot Co., Col. G. W. Peter, Ellicott City, Col. Robert L. Baker, Frederick Co., Va. Presd't. Shenandoah Valley Ag. Society, Eli J. Henkle, Presd't. Anne Arundel Co. Ag. Society, C. K. Thomas, Frederick Co., Augustus J. Albert, Baltimore City.

Imported Cattle.

[Under this head is included calves dropped in the United States, but which were "in utero" when their mothers were imported.]

For the best Short Horn Bull,	\$50
Devon	50
Alderney, Jersey or Guernsey,	50
Hereford	50
Ayrshire	50
For the best Short Horn Cow or Heifer,	30
Devon	30
Alderney, Jersey or Guernsey,	30
Hereford	30
Ayrshire	30

Awarding Committee.—Hon. Oden Bowie, George Patterson, Carroll Co., Dr. L. H. Twaddell, Philadelphia, Col M. Harman, Staunton, Va. Thomas Hughlett, Talbot Co. Dr. Richard S. Turpin, Centreville, Queen Anne's Co. Johns Hopkins, Baltimore City.

AMERICAN BRED CATTLE.

Short Horns.

For the best Bull 3 years old,	\$50
2d do do	25
For best Bull between 2 and 3 years old,	20
2d do do	10
For best Bull between 1 and 2 years old,	20
2d do do	10
For the best Bull Calf,	10
For the best Cow 3 years old	30
2d do do	20
3d do do	10
For the best Heifer between 2 and 3 years old,	20
2d do do	10
For the best Heifer Calf,	10

Awarding Committee.—Col. Ramsay McHenry, Harford Co., David C. Trimble, Talbot Co., Outerbridge Horsey, Frederick Co., Robert Fowler, Baltimore Co., Andrew J. Pennington, Cecil Co., P. H. Walker, Baltimore Co., David C. Blackiston, Kent Co.

Devons.

For the best Bull 3 years old,	\$50
2d do do	25
For best Bull between 2 and 3 years old,	20
2d do do	10
For best Bull between 1 and 2 years old,	20
2d do do	10
For the best Bull Calf,	10
do Cow, 3 years old,	30
2d do do	20
3d do do	10

THE MARYLAND FARMER.

For best Heifer between 2 and 3 years old,	20
2d do do do	10
For best Heifer Calf,	10

Awarding Committee.—Col. Edward Lloyd, Talbot Co., George E. Brooke, Montgomery Co., Col. Francis S. Jones, Frederick Co., William Golder, Harrisburg, Pa., J. E. Coad, St. Mary's Co., George K. Austin, Presid't Dorchester Ag. Society, George Appold, Baltimore City.

Alderneys, Jerseys or Guernseys.

For the best Bull, 3 years old,	\$50
2d do do do	25
For the best Bull, between 2 and 3 years old,	20
2d do do do do do	10
For the best Bull, between 1 and 2 years old,	20
2d do do do do do	10
For best Bull Calf,	10
Cow 3 years old,	30
2d do do do	20
3d do do do	10
For the best Heifer between 2 and 3 years,	20
2d do do do do	10
For the best Heifer Calf,	10

Awarding Committee.—George S. Brown, S. T. C. Brown, Carroll county, Clement Hill, Prince George's county, John Loats, Frederick Co., Capt. Thos. Love, Baltimore Co., Col. F. S. Jones, Liberty, Frederick, Col. R. H. Dulany, Loudon Co., Va.

Herefords.

For the best Bull, 3 years old,	\$50
2d do do do	25
For the best Bull, between 2 and 3 years old,	20
2d do do do do do	10
For the best Bull, between 1 and 2 years old,	20
2d do do do do do	10
For the best Bull Calf,	10
Cow, 3 years old,	30
2d do do do	20
3d do do do	10
For best Heifer between 2 and 3 years old,	20
2d do do do do do	10
For best Heifer Calf,	10

Awarding Committee.—Col. W. D. Bowie, Prince George's Co., Hon. John Lee Carroll, Howard Co., Cornelius Staley, Frederick Co., Dr. Wm. H. DeCourcy, Queen Anne's Co., Charles Sharpless, Philadelphia, James Tighman of John, Queen Anne's Co., R. R. Kirkland, Baltimore city.

Ayrshires.

For the best Bull, 3 years old,	\$50
2d do do do	25
For the best Bull, between 2 and 3 years old,	20
2d do do do do do	10
For the best Bull, between 1 and 2 years old,	20
2d do do do do do	10
For the best Bull Calf,	10
do Cow, 3 years old,	30
2d do do do	20
3d do do do	10
For the best Heifer, between 2 and 3 years old,	20
2d do do do do do	10
For the best Heifer Calf,	10

Awarding Committee.—William C. Wilson, Saml. Sharpless, Philadelphia, Wm. M. Knight, Cecil Co., John W. Jenkins, Port Tobacco, Charles Co., Dr. George R. Dennis, Somerset Co., T. J. Taylor, Baltimore Co., Geo. Spencer, Galena, Kent Co.

Grades or Natives.

For the best Cow,	\$20
2d do	10
For the best Cow or Heifer between 2 and 3 yrs.	10
2d do do do do	5

For the best Cow or Heifer between 1 and 2 yrs.	10
2d do do do do	5
For the best Calf,	5

Awarding Committee.—George R. Dennis, Frederick Co., E. L. F. Hardcastle, Talbot Co., William B. Stephenson, Hopewell X Roads, Harford Co., Henry O. Devries, Marriottsville, Howard Co., Andrew A. Chapman, Port Tobacco, Charles Co., Wm. Grason, Cambridge, Dorchester Co., R. D. Johnson, Cumberland, Alleghany Co.

Fat Cattle.

Eor the best Beef on the hoof,	\$20
2d do do do	10

Awarding Committee.—Henry Carroll, Phoenix, Baltimore Co., E. G. Utery, Baltimore Co., Lewis Meyers, Baltimore city, John R. Street, Taylor P. O., Harford Co., Howard Griffith, Poolesville, Montgomery Co., John H. Toffing, Baltimore Co., Lewis Turner, Jr., Baltimore Co.

Working Oxen.

For the best Yoke,	\$30
2d do	10

Awarding Committee.—Noah Walker, Baltimore Co., Dr. S. P. Smith, Cumberland, Alleghany Co., Jacob Rudy, Middletown, Frederick Co., John A. Dorsey, Roxbury Mill, Howard Co., Nicholas Norris, Freedom, Carroll Co., Beverly Randolph, Virginia, Dr. F. P. Phelps, Cambridge, Dorchester Co.

Class II.--SHEEP.

[Long Wools include Cotswolds or New Oxfordshires, Leicester or Bakewells and Lincolnshires.

Middle Wools include South Downs, Shropshire Downs, Wiltshire or West Country Downs, and other Down breeds.

Fine Wools include French and Spanish Merinos and Saxony.]

IMPORTED SHEEP.

Long Wools.

For best Buck,	\$15
2d do	10
For best Ewe,	15
2d do	10

Middle Wools.

For best Buck,	\$15
2d do	10
For best Ewe,	15
2d do	10

Fine Wools.

For best Buck,	\$15
2d do	10
For best Ewe,	15
2d do	10

Awarding Committee.—W. Wilkins Glenn, Baltimore City, Chas. B. Calvert, Hyattsville, Prince George's Co., William T. Goldsborough, Cambridge, Dorchester Co., Dr. R. S. Stewart, Anne Arundel Co., William Dodge, Hagerstown, Washington Co., Samuel Sutton, St. Denis P. O., Baltimore Co., George Jackson, Wilmington, Del.

AMERICAN BRED SHEEP.

Long Wools.

For the best Buck,	\$15
2d do	10
For the best pen of Ewes not less than 3,	10
2d do do do do	10
For the best pen of Buck Lambs not less than 3,	10
do do Ewe Lambs do do	10

Awarding Committee.—Col. J. W. Ware, Virginia, A. S. Abell, Baltimore City, A. H. Stump, Baltimore county, W. L. Fendall, Fallston, Harford Co., Daniel Field, Denton, Carolina Co., Dr. Thos. Kennard, Harmony, Kent Co., Joseph E. Muse, Cambridge, Dorchester Co.

THE MARYLAND FARMER.

Middle Wools.

For the best Buck,	\$15
2d do	10
For the best pen of Ewes not less than 3,	15
2d do do do do	10
For the best pen of Buck Lambs do	10
do do Ewe do	10

Awarding Committee.—John Gale, Hainesville, Kent Co., Alexander D. Brown, Brooklandville, Richard C. Hollday, Talbot Co., Samuel K. George, jr., Howard Co., Samuel W. Worthington, Cockeysville, Baltimore Co., Wm. E. Hooper, Baltimore, John Wethered, Balto. Co.

Fine Wools.

For the best Buck,	\$15
2d do	10
For the best pen of Ewes not less than 3,	15
2d do do do do	10
For best pen of Buck Lambs not less than 3,	10
2d do Ewe do do	10

Awarding Committee.—Judge W. Viers Bouic, Rockville, Montgomery Co., Clinton Johnston, Liberty, Frederick Co., James Mullikin, Collington P. O. Prince George Co., Thos. C. Graham, Calvert Co., Dr. Broome, St. Mary's Co., P. Perine, Patterson's Mills, Washington Co., Penn., Robert Wylie, Baltimore Co.

Fat Sheep.

For the best live Mutton,	\$10
2d do do	5
For the best slaughtered Mutton,	5
2d do do	3

Awarding Committee.—Charles Carter, Prince George's Co., Dr. J. L. Adkins, Talbot Co., James Webb, Baltimore City, Frank Sullivan, do. Genl. Edward Shriver, Frederick Co., Thomas Godman and Samuel Oler, Baltimore City.

Class III.--SWINE.

[*Large Breed* includes Chester, Berkshire, Hampshire and their grades. *Small Breeds* includes Neapolitan, Suffolk, Improved China, Essex, Chinese, Mocha and their grades.]

Large Breed.

For the best Boar over 2 years old,	\$10
2d do do	5
For the best Boar between 1 and 2 years,	10
2d do do	5
For best Boar between 6 months and 1 year,	5
For the best Sow over 2 years,	10
2d do do	5
For the best Sow between 1 and 2 years,	10
2d do do	5
For best Sow between 6 months and 1 year,	5
For best lot of Pigs (not less than 5) not less than 6 months old	5

Awarding Committee.—Philip T. George, Baltimore Co., G. W. Mauro, Freedom, Carroll county, James H. Steele, Carroll county, Nathan M. Hobbs, Roxbury Mill, Howard county, Joseph Judik, Baltimore city, Samuel Wilhelm, Baltimore county, Thomas H. Mules, Baltimore city.

Small Breed.

For the best Boar over 2 years old,	\$10
2d do do do	5
For the best Boar between 1 and 2 years old,	10
2d do do do	5
For the best Boar between 6 months and 1 year	5
do Sow over 2 years old,	10
2d do do do	5
For the best Sow between 6 months and 1 year,	5
For the best lot of Pigs, (not less than 5,) not less than 6 months old,	5

Awarding Committee.—Judge Aaron Hoffman, Baltimore City, Richard T. Bentley, Sandy Spring, Montgomery Co., William Trimble, Magnolia, Harford Co., James H. Legg, Annapolis, Md., Cary McClelland, Baltimore City, Cardiff Taggart, Baltimore Co., Capt. H. Harrington, Talbot Co.

Class IV.--HORSES.

Blooded Horses.

[The Pedigree must be satisfactory to the Awarding Committee.]

For the best Thorough-Bred Stallion,	\$100
2d do do do	50
For the best do do Mare,	50
2d do do do	25
For the best Horse Colt, 3 years old,	50
2d do do do	25
For the best do 2 do	40
2d do do do	20
For the best Horse Colt, 1 year old,	30
2d do do do	15
For the best sucking Horse Colt,	10
For the best Filly, 3 years old,	30
2d do do	20
For the best Filly, 2 years old,	20
2d do do	10
For the best Filly, 1 year old,	15
2d do do	5
For the best sucking Filly,	10

Awarding Committee.—J. Howard McHenry, Baltimore Co., J. Rousby Plater, Talbot Co., Charles Ridgely, Baltimore Co., Charles Wheatly, New York, Severn Eyre, Eastville, Northampton Co., Va., Col. John R. Emory, Centreville, Queen Anne's Co., H. L. Dangerfield Lewis, Clarke Co., Va.

Quick Draft Horses.

For the best Stallion,	\$100
2d do	50
For the best Mare,	50
2d do	25
For the best Horse Colt, 3 years old,	50
2d do do do	25
For the best Horse Colt, 2 years old,	40
2d do do do	20
For the best Horse Colt, 1 year old,	30
2d do do do	15
For the best sucking Horse Colt,	10
For the best Filly, 3 years old,	30
2d do do	20
For the best Filly, 2 years old,	20
2d do do	10
For the best Filly, 1 year old,	15
2d do do	5
For the best sucking Filly,	10
For the best Pair of Horses, raised by exhibitor,	50

Awarding Committee.—Hon. Oden Bowie, Geo. H. Morgan, Morganza, St. Mary's Co., Col. W. H. DeCourcy, Queenstown, Queen Anne's Co., Richard Johns, Reisters-town, Baltimore Co., Saml. M. Shoemaker, Baltimore city, W. H. Perot, Baltimore, C. Oliver O'Donnell, Baltimore city.

Horses for General Utility.

For the best Stallion,	\$50
2d do	20
For the best Brood Mare,	30
2d do do	15
For the best pair matched Coach Horse,	50
2d do do do	20
For the best pair matched Coach Horses raised by the exhibitor,	50
For the best Gentleman's Saddle Horse	
Mare or gelding,	30
2d do do do	20

For the best Lady's Saddle Horse
Mare or gelding 30
2d do do 20

Awarding Committee.—George W. Riggs, Washington, D. C., Wm. H. Graham, Baltimore City, Genl. J. S. Berry, George Small, C. M. Dougherty, A. A. Chapman, J. Robert Jenkins, Baltimore City.

Heavy Draft Horses.

For the best Stallion, \$50
2d do 25
For the best Mare, 30
2d do 15
For the best Horse Colt 3 years old, 25
2d do do do 15
For the best do do 2 years old, 20
2d do do do 10
For the best do do 1 year old. 10
2d do do do 5
For best Filly 3 years old, 20
2d do do 10
For best Filly 2 years old, 15
2d do do 5
For best Filly 1 year old, 10
For best Team, not less than 4, 40
For best Pair, 20

Awarding Committee.—Wm. T. Walters, J. Carroll Walsh, Jerusalem Mills, Harford Co., Walter Dorsey, Howard Co., Henry Carroll, Jr., Phenix, Baltimore Co., Martin Goldsborough, Baltimore City, Wm. T. Vickers, Dorchester Co., Col. R. W. Hunter, Winchester, Va.

Imported Horses.

For the best Thorough-Bred Stallion, \$100
2d do do do 50
For the best Thorough-Bred Mare. 50
2d do do do 25
For the best Quick Draft Stallion, 100
2d do do do 50
For the best Mare, 50
2d do 25
For the best Stallion, General Utility, 50
2d do do do 20
For the best Brood Mare, do do 30
2d do do do 15
For the best Stallion, Heavy Draft, 50
2d do do do 25
For the best Mare, do do 30
2d do do do 15

Awarding Committee.—John Merryman, Col. J. W. Ware, of Clarke Co., Va., Col. F. S. Jones, Frederick Co., Hon. James H. Grove, Hagerstown, Amos E. Kapp, President Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society, Frank Newcomer, George P. West, Baltimore City.

Sweepstakes for Stallions.

For that Stallion in any class of whose get the greatest number of superior colts, (not less than seven) shall be exhibited.

Awarding Committee.—Same as last preceding.

Jacks, Jennets and Mules.

For the best American Bred Jack, \$25
2d do do 15
For the best American Bred Jennet, 20
2d do do 10
For the best Imported Jack, 50
do do Jennet, 25
For the best pair of Mules, 20
2d do do 10
For the best Team of Mules, not less than 4 40

Awarding Committee.—John B. Thomas, Buckeystown, Frederick Co., Genl. James C. Clarke, Cockeysville, Balto. Co., Joseph H. McGee, Baltimore City, F. A. Small, York, Pa., Jarvis Spencer, Reitt Co., Thomas Craddock, Fikesville, Baltimore Co., George Henderson, Jr., Allegheny Co.,

TRIALS OF SPEED.

To take place each day at 2 o'clock, P. M.

[An entrance fee of ten per cent. will be charged on all horses entering into competition in these trials.]

26th OCTOBER--Tuesday.

First Day.

For the fastest trotting Mare, Stallion or Gelding in harness, (Mile Heats, best three in five.)

For the fastest, \$350
For the next, 100
For the third, 50

For the two fastest Double Teams, owned in Maryland, (both Horses to belong to the Exhibitor) Mile Heats, best two in three.

For the fastest Double Team, *A Silver Pitcher* valued at \$200

For the next do do *A Silver Goblet*, valued at \$100

Awarding Committee.—Josiah Lee Johnston, B. W. Jenkins, Frank M. Hall of Prince George's Co., Alexander D. Brown, James Hodges, Malcom Crichton, Baltimore City, William T. Preston, Frederick Co.

27th OCTOBER--Wednesday.

Second Day.

For the fastest Mares, Stallions or Geldings of those exhibited *which have never beaten 2.35 in public.* Mile Heats, best two in three in Harness.

For the fastest Mare, Stallion or Gelding, \$250
For next fastest do do 125

For the fastest Mares, Stallions or Geldings of those exhibited *which have never beaten 3m. in public.*

For the fastest Mare, Stallion or Gelding, \$200
For next do do do do 100

Mile Heats, best two in three in Harness.

Awarding Committee.—George S. Brown, C. Oliver O'Donnell, J. Philip Roman, Cumberland, Chas. M. Dougherty, Genl. Anthony Kimmel, Frederick Co., J. D. Kremelberg, Allen Dodge, Georgetown, D. C.

28th OCTOBER--Thursday.

Third Day.

For the fastest trotting Stallion bred in Maryland, \$200

For the next fastest do do do do 100
Mile Heats, best two in three in harness.

For the fastest Mare or Gelding, bred and reared in Maryland, \$200

For the next fastest Mare or Gelding, bred and reared in Maryland, 100

Mile Heats, best two in three in harness.

Awarding Committee.—Louis McLane, Saml. K. George, Wm. H. Graham, Walter B. Brooks, Frank Sullivan, Dr. J. J. Moran, and Thomas Kensett, Baltimore county.

29th OCTOBER--Friday.

Fourth Day.

For the fastest Thorough-Bred Mare, Stallion or Gelding under the Saddle. Mile Heats, best two in three, subject to the Rules and Regulations adopted by the old Maryland Jockey Club.

For the fastest Thorough-Bred \$300
For next do do 150
For third do do 50

Racking.

For the fastest Racking Mare, Stallion or Gelding under the Saddle, \$100

For next do 50
For third, do 25

Mile Heats, best two in three.

THE MARYLAND FARMER.

Awarding Committee.—Joseph H. Rieman, E. M. Greenway, Jr., N. G. Penniman, Jesse Tyson, J. Stricker Jenkins, A. F. Fawcett, E. A. Clabaugh, Baltimore.

Class--V.

Poultry and Other Birds.

For the best Collection exhibited	\$20
2d do do	10
[A trio shall consist of 1 Cock and 2 Hens, over one year old.]	
For the best trio of Shanghais, (any color)	2
2d do do do	1
For the best trio of Bucks County Fowls,	2
2d do do do	1
For the best trio of Jersey Blues,	2
2d do do do	1
For the best trio of Malays,	2
2d do do do	1
For the best trio of Dorking, (either color)	2
2d do do do	1
For the best trio of Games,	2
2d do do do	1
For the best trio of Black Spanish,	2
2d do do do	1
For best trio of Black Spanish, under one year	2
For the best trio of Polands or Top-Knots,	2
2d do do do	1
For the best trio of Hamburgs, (any color)	2
2d do do do	1
For the best trio of Seabright Bantams,	2
2d do do do	1
For the best trio of other Bantams,	2
For the best trio of Dunghills,	2
For the best pair of Turkeys,	2
2d do do do	1
For the best pair of Geese of any kind,	2
2d do do do	1
For the best pair of Rouen Ducks,	2
2d do do do	1
For the best pair of Aylesbury Ducks,	2
2d do do do	1
For the best trio of Guinea Fowls,	2
2d do do do	1
For the best collection of Pigeons,	3
For the best three Capons,	3
For the best three Caponed Turkeys,	3
For the best pair of Imported Fowls,	3

Awarding Committee.—Chauncy Brooks, Alfred Jenkins, Augustus J. Albert, John R. Clark, Ellicott City, Lawrence J. Brengle, Frederick City, Rose, Talbot county, Micajah Rogers, Pikesville, Baltimore county.

Bees and Honey.

For best 10 pounds of Honey in the Comb,	5
For the best Hive filled with Bees and their Honey in the Comb,	5
For the best Hive of Italian Bees,	3
For best Hive of Bees with Movable Combs,	3

Awarding Committee.—Dr. Eli J. Henkle, Anne Arundel county, William Webster, Cockeysville, R. N. Elder, Pikesville, W. C. Wilson, Balt. county, Dr. S. P. Smith, Cumberland, Judge R. B. Carmichael, Queen Anne's Co., Carroll Spence, Baltimore county.

[The honey must be taken without destroying the bees and the kind of hive used, and the general management must be stated in writing.]

Butter and Cheese.

For the best Fresh Butter, not less than 5 pounds, made and printed by the exhibitor,	\$5
For the 2d best Fresh Butter, not less than 5 pounds, made and printed by the exhibitor,	5

For the best firkin or tub of Salted Butter, not less than 6 months old, made and put up by the exhibitor,	3
For the best Cheese, not less than 25 pounds, made by the exhibitor,	5
For the best Cream Cheese, not less than 5 pounds,	2

Awarding Committee.—Dr. N. R. Smith, Jno. H. Sotheron, St. Mary's Co., Wm. H. Gatchell, Baltimore city, B. Rush Roberts, Sandy Spring, Montgomery Co., Robert Wylie, Baltimore Co., P. F. Thomas, Talbot Co., Daniel Dorsey, Baltimore city.

[The method of making the Butter and Cheese and the kind of Churn used in making the Butter must be stated in writing by each exhibitor.]

Bacon Hams.

For the best Ham, cured by the exhibitor,	\$5
2d do do do	3
3d do do do	2

[The Hams must be cooked with the skin on, and must be each accompanied by a written statement of the process or recipe used by the exhibitor in curing.]

Awarding Committee.—N. B. Worthington, Anne Arundel county, W. J. Rieman, Baltimore, G. Cassard, Baltimore, Philip T. George, James H. Barney, Baltimore, Jas. D. Gilmour, Eutaw House, Baltimore, O. A. Kirkland, Gilmer House.

Class VI.--FARMS.

For the best managed and cultivated Farm,	\$100
2d do do do do do	50

Awarding Committee.—David W. Nail, Sam's Creek, Frederick county, A. B. Davis, Montgomery county, Edward Stabler, Sandy Spring, Montgomery county, Capt. Thomas Lucas, Reisterstown, William Knight, Cecilton, Cecil co., Thomas R. Hollyday, Easton, Talbot county, A. Hamilton Stump, Baltimore county.

Agricultural Productions.

Tobacco.

For the best sample,	\$20
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Awarding Committee.—A. Schumacher, N. B. Worthington, Anne Arundel county, Truman Belt, Henry C. Gaither, Union Mills, Frederick county, G. W. Gail, G. O. Gorter, G. S. Watts, Baltimore city.

GRAIN AND ROOT CROPS.

For best sample of Wheat not less than 1 bush.	\$3
White Corn,	do 3
Yellow Corn,	do 3
Rye,	do 3
Barley,	do 5
For best 5 acres of Corn,	do 15
Wheat,	do 15
Rye,	do 10
Oats,	do 10
Barley,	do 10
Clover Hay,	do 10
Hay other than Clover,	10
For the best 3 acres Irish Potatoes,	10
2 acres Sweet do	5
$\frac{1}{2}$ acre Ruta Baga,	3
$\frac{1}{2}$ acre Mangel Wurzel,	3

Awarding Committee.—Israel M. Parr, Walter Mitchell, Charles county, Davis Richardson, Buckeystown, Frederick county, Richard Cromwell, Jr., Anne Arundel co., Col. James Wallace, Cambridge, Dorchester co., Gen. Geo. W. Hughes, Anne Arundel co., William Goldsborough, Easton, Talbot co.

GARDEN VEGETABLES.

For the best and largest assortment,	\$20
2d best do do	10

THE MARYLAND FARMER.

For the best 12 Long Blood Beets,	1
Do do Turnip Beets,	1
For the best 6 heads of Cauliflower,	2
Do 6 do Brocoli,	1
Do 6 do Cabbage,	1
For the best 24 Carrots,	1
Do 24 Parsnips,	1
For the best 6 Egg Plants,	1
Do peck of Onions,	1
Do bushel Sweet Potatoes,	1
Do 2 Pumpkins,	1
Do 2d best 2 Pumpkins,	1
Do do 4 Winter Squashes,	1
Do peck of Tomatoes,	1
Do dozen roots of Celery,	1

Awarding Committee.—Thomas Kensett, Chas. L. Rogers, Pikesville, James Pentland, Baltimore city, Grayson Eichelberger, Frederick co., John M. Orem, Robert Wylie and Jesse Slingluff, Baltimore county.

FRUITS.

For the largest and best Fruit Farm,	\$10
For the best and most varied collection of Fruit on one farm,	10
For the largest and best collection of Fruits,	20
Do 2d do do do do	15
For the best 6 varieties of Fall Apples, not less than 5 of each,	2
For the best 6 varieties of Winter Apples, not less than 5 of each,	2
For the best and largest collection of Apples,	5
2d do do do do	2
For the best 6 varieties of Fall Pears, not less than 5 of each,	4
For the best 4 varieties of Winter Pears,	4
For the best and largest collection of Pears,	6
2d do do do do do	4
For the best and largest collection of Native Grapes,	6
For the best and largest collection of Grapes raised under glass,	5
For the 2d best and largest collection of Grapes raised under glass,	3
For the best new native hardy seedling Grape (not less than four bunches) introduced within the past 2 years,	2
For the best collection of Peaches—not less than half a peck of each variety,	5
For the best late variety of Peach, not less than half a peck,	2

Awarding Committee.—Hamilton Caughy, W. D. Bowie, Jr., Croom, Prince George's county, L. T. Williamson, F. L. Morling, Baltimore county, John Feast, Robert Halliday, Charles L. Reese, Baltimore city.

FLOWERS.

Plants in Flower.

For the largest and most select collection,	\$5
2d do do do do	3
For the best and largest amateur collection of Roses,	2
2d do do do do do	1
For the best and largest nurseryman's collection of Roses,	2
2d do do do do do	1
For the best three varieties of Dahlia, 1 each,	1
do six do Fuchsia, 1 each,	2
do collection of Geraniums and Pelargoniums,	2
2d do do do do do	1
For the best twelve varieties of Verbena,	2
2d do do do do	1

Awarding Committee.—Wm. C. Wilson, Edward Kurtz, Andrew Hack, Baltimore city, Wm. Fowler, Baltimore city, Charles Campbell, Baltimore city, A. Pracht, Baltimore city, J. J. Wight, Cockeysville, Baltimore county

Cut Flowers and Floral Designs.

For the best collection of cut flowers,	\$2
2d do do do do	1
For the best collection of Dahlias,	2
2d do do do do	1
For the best collection of Roses,	3
2d do do do do	2
For the best original Decorative Design,	5
2d do do do do do	3
For the best Basket with Flowers,	2
2d do do do do	1
For the best Vase with Flowers,	2
2d do do do do	1
For the best pair round hand Bouquets,	3
2d do do do do	2
For the best round Bridal Bouquet,	2
2d do do do do	1

[Articles in the foregoing class of Flowers, will be under the control of the Committee of Arrangements from the beginning to the close of the Fair, but exhibitors have the right to arrange their display according to their own taste after their respective positions have been assigned them.]

Awarding Committee.—Mrs. George S. Brown, Mrs. Chas. Ridgely, of Hampton, Miss Perine, Miss Belle Devries, Mrs. J. Hanson Thomas, Mrs. J. J. Wight, Miss Bettie Merryman, Mrs. Col. F. S. Jones, Frederick Co. Marshal to the Committee—George Brown, of Brooklandwood, Baltimore county.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Plants.

For the best and largest collection exhibited	\$5
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Awarding Committee.—Col. Edward Wilkins, Kent Co., Gen. G. W. Hughes, Anne Arundel county, John M. Orem, G. G. Presbury, Jr., and A. Pracht, Baltimore City.

American Wines and Cordials.

For the best half dozen dry Wine of any kind,	\$5
2d do do do do do	3
For the best half dozen Sparkling do	5
2d do do do do do	3
For the best half dozen Sparkling Catawba,	3
do do Dry do	3
do do Norton's Virginia,	3
do do Wine of any kind, made by exhibitor from grapes grown by himself,	5
For the best bottle of home-made Cordial,	3
do do do Bounce,	3
do do do Wine,	3

Awarding Committee.—J. Hanson Thomas, Warner Dressel, Frank Newcomer, F. B. Loney, C. Hughes Armistead, Robert Gilmor, Robert Lehr.

Domestic and Household Manufactures.

For best Quilt,	\$2
2d do do do do	1
For best pair home-made Blankets,	3
2d do do do do do	2
For the best home-made Carpet,	2
do pair fine Woolen Knit Long Hose	1
do do coarse do do	1
For best home-made Shirt,	2
2d do do do	1
For the best Hearth Rug,	3
do pair Woolen Mittens,	1
do Woolen Knit Half Hose,	1
do specimen of Worsted Work,	1
do do Embroidery,	1
2d do Counterpane,	2
2d do do do	1

THE MARYLAND FARMER.

For the best artificial Flowers of Wax,	1
do Fruit of Wax or other material,	3
do home-made Soap,	1
do do Bread,	2
2d do do	1
For the best home-made Pound Cake,	2
2d do Sponge do	2
For the best specimen of Pickles,	1
do do Preserves,	1
do do Fruit Jelly,	1
do do Apple Butter,	1

[Discretionary premiums of \$1 may be awarded to meritorious articles not enumerated in the last above list.]

Awarding Committee.—Mrs. Oden Bowie, Mrs. R. T. Banks, Mrs. John Merryman, Mrs. Wm. R. Devries, Mrs. George H. Kyle, Mrs. Alexander Brown, Mrs. Geo. Small, Mrs. George Patterson, Carroll county. Marshal to the Committee—Gen. John Ellicott.

Class VII.

IMPLEMENTS and MACHINES.

Division No. 1.

For the best one horse Plough for general use,	\$3
do two do do do	4
do three do do do	5
do Plough for new or rough land,	3
do Subsoil Plough,	5
do Hillside do	3
do Gang do	3
do Sulky or Wheel Plough,	5
do One horse Plough for Vegetables,	2
do Hand Plough,	1
do Potato Plough or Digger,	2
do Corn Cultivator,	3
do Tobacco do	3
do Horse Hoe,	2
do Thill Horse Hoe,	2
do Vegetable Hand Cultivator,	1
do Clod Crusher,	5
do Field Roller,	5
For the best Grain Drill,	5
do do do with Guano and Seed attachment,	10
For the best Broadcast Sower for horse power,	5
do do do hand do	3
do Corn Planter for horse power,	3
do do do hand do	2
do Garden Seed Sower,	2
do Potatoe Planting Machine,	3
do Lime or other Fertilizer Broadcast Spreader,	5

Awarding Committee.—Richard F. Maynard, Baltimore county, Augustus Shriver, Carroll county, Wm. T. Preston, Frederick county, Samuel Kirk, Baltimore City, Henry A. Silver, Harford county, Col. R. H. Dulany, Va., Richard C. Hollyday, Talbot county.

Division No 2.

For the best machine to Thresh and Clean at one operation for from 6 to 10 horses,	\$15
For the best machine to Thresh and Clean at one operation for from 2 to 6 horses,	10
For best Threshing Machine without Separator,	5
do Straw Carrier Attachment for Thresher,	3
For best Sweep Horse Power for from 6 to 10 horses,	10
For the best Sweep Horse Power for from 4 to 6 horses,	5
For the best One Horse Railway Power,	8
do Two do do do	5

For best Mowing Machine for 2 or more horses,	10
do do do 1 horse,	5
do do do do for Lawns,	5
do do do do hand power for Lawns,	3
For the best Combined Reaping and Mowing Machine,	10
For the best Combined Reaper and Mower with Self Raking or Dropper Attachment,	15
For the best Machine for Reaping and Binding simultaneously,	15
For the best Hay Tedder,	5
do Sulky or Wheel Horse Rake,	5
do do Revolving Horse Rake,	3

Awarding Committee.—Stephen T. C. Brown, Carroll Co., Edwin Scott, Baltimore county, Daniel Jenifer, Baltimore, Henry Devries, Marriottsville, Carroll county, Thomas L. Worthington, Baltimore county, Luther Giddings, Anne Arundel county, Henry Davis, Oakland, Alleghany Co.

Divison No. 3.

For the best Grain Fan,	\$5
do Revolving Screen for cleaning grain,	3
do Corn Sheller for Horse Power,	5
do Double Spout Corn Sheller,	4
do Single do do	3
do Hay, Straw and Stalk Cutter for Horse power,	8
do do do Hand or Horse power,	5
2d do do do do	3
For best Hay and Straw Cutter by hand power,	5
do Vegetable or Root Cutter,	2
do Horse Hay Fork,	5
do 4 Grain Cradles,	3
do 4 American Grain and Grass Scythes,	3
do 1 dozen Hand Hay Rakes,	3
do 1 do Garden Rakes,	2
do 1 do Pitch Forks,	2
do 1 do Forks for digging,	2
do 1 do Long Handled Shovels,	2
For the best Briar or Bramble Scythe,	1

Awarding Committee.—David Brumbaugh, Hagerstown, James F. Lee, Finksburg, Carroll county, Gen. Anthony Kimmel, Linganore, Frederick county, Horace Beck, Kent county, Greenbury Watkins, Prince George's county, Thomas Davis, Oakland, Alleghany county.

Division No. 4.

For the best Hay Press by horse power,	\$8
do do do hand do	8
do large Cider and Wine Press,	8
do small do do	5
do Cheese Press,	3
do Cotton Gin,	5
do Smut Machine,	3
do Clover Huller and Cleaner,	3
do Stump Puller,	5
do Churn,	3
do Bee Hive,	4
do Platform Scales,	4
do Ox Yoke and Bows,	2
do Dumping Wagons,	3
do Wagon Brake,	2
do Self-Opening and Shutting gate,	10
do Farm Gate,	3
do Portable Fence,	2
do Milk Can,	3
do Set American made Pruning Tools,	2
do do Ditching Tools,	3
do Machine for grinding Reaper Knives,	3
do Road Scraper,	2
do Stone Breaker for Roads,	10

THE MARYLAND FARMER.

Awarding Committee.—Gen. Tench Tilghman, Talbot co., Col. Chapman Billingslea, St. Mary's county, Dr. Richard Mackall, Calvert county, W. J. Aydelotte, Worcester co., Col. William Richardson, Buckeystown, Frederick county, George H. Merryman, Dulany's Valley P. O., Baltimore county, Oliver Wadlow, Freedom, Carroll county.

Division No 5.

For the best Portable Steam Engine,	\$25
do do Farm Mill,	10
do Saw-Mill for Lumber,	15
do do for firewood,	10
For the best Stave Machine,	5
do Shingle Machine,	5
do Drain Tile Machine,	5
do Drain Tile in assorted samples,	3
do Sorgho Mill for large crops,	10
do do do Small do	5
do Sorgho Evaporator,	5
do Corn and Cob Mill,	5
do Farm Pump for hand Power,	3
do do Wind Power,	5
do Water Ram or other Water Elevator	
by water power,	5
For the best machine for Drilling Stone,	8
do Cooking Stove,	5
do Washing Machine,	5
do Clothes Wringer,	3
do Refrigerator,	3
do Sewing Machine,	5

Awarding Committee.—David L. Bartlett, Baltimore City, James T. Ellicott, St. Mary's county, Richard F. Maynard, Baltimore county, Henry R. Hazlehurst, Baltimore City, John Bosley of Wm. Baltimore county, Franklin Whitaker, Bel Air, Harford county, G. Hunt, Baltimore City.

Discretionary Premiums.

Discretionary Premiums to the amount of \$150 may be distributed at the discretion of the Committee appointed therefor, for any especially new and valuable improvements in machines.

Awarding Committee.—Chauncy Brooks, Governor Ross, Delaware, John Gassaway, Darnestown, Montgomery Co., Decatur H. Miller, Baltimore City, Dr. Bowen, Mt. Washington, Jesse Slingluff, Baltimore county, Fitzhugh Coyle, Washington City, D. C.

Class VIII.

Harness and other Leather Manufactures.

For the best Pair of Plough Gears,	\$5
2d do do do	3
For best set of Single Wagon Harness for Farm,	3
2d do do do	2
For best set Cart Gears,	3
For best set of Double Farm Wagon Harness,	5
2d do do do do	3
For best set of Carriage Harness,	5
2d do do	3
For best set Buggy Harness,	3
do Farm Saddle,	3
do Man's Saddle and Bridle,	5
2d do do	3
For best Lady's Saddle and Bridle,	5
2d do do	3
For best Travelling Trunk,	3
For best lot of Wagon Whips, not more than 6,	2
do Carriage do do	4
For best Gentleman's and Lady's Riding Whips, not more than 6,	2

Awarding Committee.—Alfred Jenkins, Benjamin Deford, Walter Dorsey, Howard county, Henry Tyson, Robert Mofatt, William Wilkens, Joseph Renshaw.

Rules and Regulations.

1. The Show Grounds will be open for the reception of Animals and Articles designed for exhibition, on SATURDAY, 23d, after 9 o'clock, A. M., and on MONDAY, 25th October, after the same hour. But all Animals and Articles intended for exhibition must be entered and ticketed at the Business Office, before being carried within the Society's enclosure.

2. No Animals or Articles (unless by special permission of the Executive Committee previously obtained) will be entered or admitted after 9 A. M. on Tuesday, 26th October, except Bread, Cakes, Butter and Cheese and Slaughtered Mutton, which, if previously entered, may be introduced as late as noon on Tuesday, 26th of October.

3. All members of the Society, and all who shall become members previous to or at the Fair, will be furnished with Tickets, with four Coupons attached. Each one will admit one person once. Tickets to admit a single person 25 cents—no half tickets to be sold. Admission to Stand 50 cents.

4. All Male Exhibitors must have previously become members of the Society, by the payment of \$1, and subscription to the Constitution. But Ladies shall be exempt from this charge, and may exhibit articles of their own handiwork free from any charge therefor, or for their own admittance during the Exhibition.

5. These Regulations must be strictly adhered to otherwise the Society will not be responsible for the omission of any animal or article on the Lists.

6. No animals or articles entered for exhibition can be taken away before the close of the Fair, except by permission of the Executive Committee, and no premium will be paid on animals or articles removed in violation of this rule.

7. Animals and articles entered for Exhibition will have cards attached with the number as entered at the business office, and exhibitors should in all cases obtain their cards previous to placing their stock or articles on the Show Grounds.

8. The Judges on animals will have regard to the symmetry, early maturity, size and general qualities characteristic of the breed which they judge.—They will make due allowance for age, feeding and other circumstances on the character and condition of the animals. They will not give encouragement for overfed animals. They will not award premiums for Bulls, Cows or Heifers which shall appear to have been fattened for the butcher; the object being to have superior animals of this description for breeding.

9. No person directly or indirectly interested will be allowed to serve as Judge—and the Executive Committee will quash the awards in every case where a person interested has served as a Judge, or has attempted to influence or sway the action of the Judges.

10. The Judges will be expected in all cases, in making their reports, to give the reason of their decision, embracing the valuable and desirable qualities of the animals or articles to which premiums are awarded.

11. When anything is exhibited to the Judges which they shall deem meritorious, but beyond their power to award a premium, they will furnish a note of the same to the Committee on Class 7, for their consideration and action.

12. No animal or article can take more than one premium, except as hereinafter specified.

13. Horses which take any of the regular premiums of the Society, may likewise compete in the trials of speed.

14. Cattle which simply take regular premiums of the Society, may likewise compete as members of Herds, for Herd Premiums.

15. A premium will not be awarded when the animal or article is not worthy, though there is no competition.

16. All animals or articles competing for the same premium must be brought together as the Judges may appoint; and the Judges may require, in their discretion, exhibitors to change the position and bring in proximity animals and articles concerning the comparative merits of which they may feel in doubt.

17. Any one, who may not previously have joined the Society, paying \$1 to the Treasurer or his authorized representatives, at the office on the ground, or at the Society's Room, will be admitted to membership, and be entitled to all the privileges thereof for the year 1869. The Treasurer and his deputies will furnish Certificates of Membership to all who shall pay their subscriptions in full or their entrance fee as above stated—but no credit will be allowed for subscription or entrance, and no person will be permitted to vote or enjoy the other privileges of a member, unless his Certificate give evidence that he has duly joined the Society and is not in arrears.

18. Imported animals can compete only for the premiums offered for such.

19. All persons visiting the exhibition must obey the directions of the Officers of the Society, upon pain of expulsion and forfeiture of all the privileges for which they may have previously paid.

20. Every citizen of Maryland, who consents to act as Judge, is expected previously to become a member of the Society.

Food will be allowed at the following value per head for each variety of stock:

Horses.....	\$2 00
Cattle.....	1 50
Sheep.....	50
Hogs.....	1 00
Hay and Straw in addition to the above.	

EXHAUSTING SOILS.—There is said to be carried off from the soil nine pounds of lime in twenty-five bushels of wheat, nine pounds in fifty bushels of oats, and fifteen pounds in thirty-eight bushels of barley. There are thirty-five pounds of lime in two tons of rye grass, one hundred and twenty-six pounds in two tons of clover, and one hundred and forty pounds in twenty-five tons of turnips, and two hundred and seventy pounds in nine tons of potatoes. Some soils contain abundance of lime for a thousand years, while other soils require an occasional application of lime as fertilizer.

CLAY LOAM.—A correspondent of the *Journal of Agriculture* says he finds his clay-loam grounds increase more in productiveness by the use of eight bushels of salt to one bushel of plaster per acre, than from the application of barn-yard manure.

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Respectfully, yours, G. W. F. HUMMER.

ANNE ARUNDEL Co., Md., January 18, 1869.

Dear Sir.—Enclosed please find order for ten tons of your Phosphate, which I propose to apply to my Corn ground the coming spring, as also on Potatoes and Garden Vegetables generally. Having used your Phosphate for the past three years, I can unqualifiedly testify to its very superior quality, excelling all other fertilizers I have used, which embrace most of the standard fertilizers in the market. I can therefore confidently recommend it to the farming community.

Yours, &c.

BASIL S. BENSON.

NEAR MITCHELLVILLE, Prince George's Co., Md., }
January 28, 1869. }

Gentlemen—As to the effect of Andrew Coe's Phosphate on Tobacco I have to say that I used it last year at the rate of 200 lbs. to the acre on three places in my field, and was much gratified at the result. The spots where it was used matured earlier than others alongside manured with barn yard manure. I also used it with good effect as a top-dressing for Tobacco beds last spring.

Yours, respectfully, BEALE D. MULLIKIN.

LEONARDTOWN, St. Mary's Co., Md., January 25, 1869.

Gentlemen—Of the effects of Andrew Coe's Phosphate it gives me pleasure to say I used it on Irish Potatoes, alongside of well rotted barn-yard manure, and found the greatest difference in favor of the Phosphate. The Potatoes were as large again and a great many more in the hill. I also used it on my Corn and Tobacco with entire satisfaction. I used it on my fall Wheat, and at present see no difference in that and Peruvian Guano and Bone. I regard it a valuable fertilizer.

Very respectfully, G. A. SIMMS.

BELLEFONTE, NEAR STAUNTON, VA., February 2, 1869.

Gent.—I got one ton of Andrew Coe's Phosphate last fall and applied it on my Wheat at the rate of 150 pounds to the acre, alongside of three other standard manures at the same rate. Andrew Coe's took the best start, and has maintained it steadily. From present appearances I have no doubt it is superior to either of the others. If it proves best, as I now think it will, I shall use it exclusively next fall.

Respectfully, JOHN A. HARMAN.

NEWBUG, CHARLES Co., MD., February 2, 1869.

Gents.—I have used one ton Andrew Coe's Phosphate on about seven acres of Tobacco land, alongside of another manufactured fertilizer, higher in cost, in equal quantities. I honestly regard Andrew Coe's Phosphate as equal to any, if not superior, to most manufactured fertilizers. I shall use it again this season.

Yours, very respectfully,
GEORGE B. LANCASTER.

GRAHAM'S FORGE, WYTHE Co., VA., February 2, 1868.

Gents.—I applied Andrew Coe's Phosphate to Corn, Potatoes, Tomatoes, Cabbage and several other vegetables.—It ripened Corn early, and the yield of Potatoes where the Phosphate was applied was as two to one where none was applied. Mr. Graham applied at seeding last fall the Phosphate side by side with the Peruvian Guano bought of you. The coming harvest will decide the merits as compared with it. I hope it may prove of value, and if it does you will have a good demand from this county.

Yours, truly,

E. THOMAS OSBORN.

STAUNTON, AUGUSTA COUNTY, VA., February 2, 1869.

Gentlemen.—I bought one ton of Andrew Coe's Phosphate last fall, and sowed it upon a portion of my Wheat, 150 pounds to the acre. I used four other kinds of Philadelphia, Baltimore and New York manufactory on same land and like proportions. Andrew Coe's is far ahead of all, and if it maintains its advantages, which I have no doubt it will, I shall use no other this fall.

A. W. HARMAN.

MAGNOLIA, HARBORFORD Co., Md., August 24, 1868.

Gentlemen—I would state my experience with Andrew Coe's Super-Phosphate of Lime. The two tons I bought last season I used in connection with a number of other kinds of fertilizers, and the result was that the wheat manured with it was longer in the straw and better grain than any to which the other kinds were applied. I can conscientiously recommend it to all who desire a first class fertilizer.

Respectfully, yours,

C. F. SMITH.

Agent for General Cadwalader.

WASHINGTON, N. C., January 3d, 1868.

Gents.—I tried Andrew Coe's Super-Phosphate to a limited extent the last Spring, receiving only one-half ton. I put on one acre 150 pounds; on another 200 pounds; another 250 pounds. Each acre showed the effect of the manure, and showed it in proportion of the amount applied.—I think it superior to any manipulated manure I have ever applied to my land. I think it so beneficial to the crop (Cotton) that I shall order several tons for the crop of this year. The season has been a very unfavorable one for crops, but where I put Coe's Phosphate, though on inferior land, I realized the best crop.

Very respectfully,

WM. A. BLOUNT, JR.

MONTERA, NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY, VA., }
December 9th, 1868. }

Gents.—This is to certify that I have tried fully for the past two years ANDREW COE'S PHOSPHATE on Turnips and Irish Potatoes with complete success, and prefer it, pound for pound, to No. 1 Peruvian Guano even at the same price. As evidence of my opinion of this Phosphate, I shall next spring deal largely in it for my early crop of Irish Potatoes. These are unvarnished facts from my experience for two successive years, and I take pleasure in announcing this Phosphate to my friends and to the public generally to be superior to any fertilizer I have ever tried on Turnips and Potatoes, having tried most all fertilizers now in use, and none can equal Andrew Coe's Phosphate in my opinion, so far as I have used it on the above named crops.

Yours, respectfully,

JAMES SMITH.

BERGER & BUTZ'S
Excelsior Superphosphate of Lime



This valuable Fertilizer took the First Premium at the Agricultural Fairs held at Danville and Staunton, Virginia, in October, 1868, and may be relied upon as the best and cheapest fertilizer for Cotton, Tobacco, Corn, Oats, Wheat, Vegetables, &c.

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This Manure contains all the elements to produce large crops of all kinds, and is highly recommended by all who used it, also by distinguished chemists who have, by analysis, tested its qualities.

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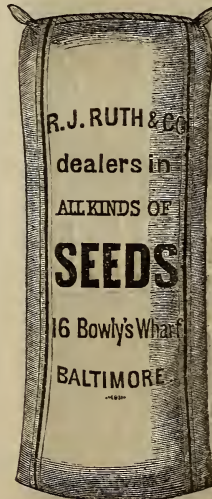
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CLOVER,

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Our SEEDS are new, free from weeds, and may be relied upon as the best in the market.

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WHANN'S
RAW BONE
SUPER PHOSPHATE
 STANDARD GUARANTEED
200 lbs.
 MANUFACTURED BY
WALTON, WHANN & CO
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PROMPT
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A THOROUGH RENOVATOR
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Price in Baltimore of Whann's Raw Bone Super-Phosphate \$56 per ton.
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FOUTZ'S
 CELEBRATED
Horse and Cattle Powders.



This preparation, long and favorably known, will thoroughly re-invigorate broken down and low-spirited horses, by strengthening and cleansing the stomach and intestines.

It is a sure preventive of all diseases incident to this animal, such as LUNG FEVER, GLANDERS, YELLOW WATER, HEAVES, COUGHS, DISTEMPERS, FEVERS, FOUNDER, LOSS OF APPETITE AND VITAL ENERGY, &c. Its use improves the wind, increases the appetite—gives a smooth and glossy skin—and transforms the miserable skeleton into a fine-looking and spirited horse.



To keepers of Cows this preparation is invaluable. It is a sure preventive against Rinderpest, Hollow Horn, &c. It has been proven by actual experiment to increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent. and make the butter firm and sweet. In fattening cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide, and makes them thrive much faster.

In all diseases of Swine, such as Coughs, Ulcers in the Lungs, Liver, &c., this article acts as a specific. By putting from one-half a paper to a paper in a barrel of swill the above diseases will be eradicated or entirely prevented. If given in time, a certain preventive and cure for the Hog Cholera.



DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor,
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For sale by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the United States, Canada and South America.

FOUTZ'S MIXTURE,
The Great External Remedy,
For Man and Beast.
IT WILL CURE RHEUMATISM

The reputation of this preparation is so well established, that little need be said in this connection



On MAN it has never failed to cure PAINFUL NERVOUS AFFECTIONS, CONTRACTING MUSCLES, STIFFNESS AND PAINS IN THE JOINTS, STITCHES in the SIDE or Back, SPRAINS, BRUISES, BURNS, SWELLINGS, CORNS and FROSTED FEET. Person affected with Rheumatism can be effectually and permanently cured by using this wonderful preparation; it penetrates to the nerve and bone immediately on being applied.

On HORSES it will cure SCRATCHES, SWEENEY POLL-EVIL, FISTULA, OLD RUNNING SORES, SADDLE or COLLAR GALLS, SPRAINED JOINTS, STIFFNESS OF THE STIFLES, &c. It will prevent HOLLOW-HORN and WEAK BACK IN MILCH COWS.



I have met with great success in bringing my Mixture within the reach of the Public. I am daily in receipt of letters from Physicians, Druggists, Merchants and Farmers, testifying to its curative powers.

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FIRST INTRODUCED IN 1848.

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Prepared by

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N.B.—Do not fail to send for a pamphlet giving full particulars. feb-6t

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Roofing, Siding, Ceiling,
Carpeting, Water Pipes,
Eave Gutters, &c. Address
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DISSOLVED BONES.

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Of own manufacture, containing 35 per cent. of Soluble Phosphate of Lime. For Top-Dressing Wheat or Grass lands, or hill application to Corn, it is peculiarly adapted. In fine dry powder for sowing or drilling in with Grain.

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SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME

STANDARD GUARANTEED.

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And by Dealers in general throughout the country.

The SOMBRERO GUANO of which MORO PHILLIPS' PHOSPHATE is and always has been manufactured, (and of which he has sole control for the United States,) contains fifty per cent. more Bone Phosphate than Raw Bone, therefore it is more durable. The addition of Ammonia gives it greater fertilizing value.

Over eight years' experience has proved to the farmer that it makes a heavier grain than even stable manure, and is not only active, but lasting.

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Organized under Charter granted by the Legislature
of Maryland, August, 1868.

The sole management of its manufacture so favorably known as the
PATAPSCO AMMONIATED SOLUBLE PHOSPHATE
Is confided to Dr. G. A. LIEBIG,

So well known to the agricultural community as one of our most experienced and reliable agricultural chemists, giving a guaranty that the product of this Company is a combination of such ingredients as are suited to produce a first-class fertilizer, and that nothing of an inferior or adulterated nature will under any circumstances be used.

At the date of its organization in August last (1868,) the Managers of the Company decided to elevate the standard of their brand and give the consumer an article equal, if not superior, to any fertilizer heretofore used.—This has been done at a much increased cost to the Company, but without increasing the price to the farmer.

How far we have been successful in accomplishing so desirable a result is now well known and appreciated in the many localities where it has been used during the past ten months.

The Managers of the Company may be permitted, without incurring the charge of egotism, to refer with pride and satisfaction to the record made. All our correspondents, extending through the Middle and Southern States, without exception, testify that the "PATAPSCO" is giving entire satisfaction and showing fine results. Those who have had it since 1865 and 1866 say "it is doing better than ever before—surpassing all others."

This has been so gratifying, that notwithstanding the increased cost, as before stated, has been heavy, we shall aim in the future to place the standard still higher, and give the consumers an article combining all the principles necessary for any crop or soil, and at same time act as a *permanent improver*.

In another issue of the *Maryland Farmer* will be published the opinions of those farmers who have used the "PATAPSCO," all of whom are gentlemen of veracity and can be relied upon.

To those who have not used it we recommend a trial—it will demonstrate its value, especially as a *renovator of exhausted lands*.

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In future, as in the past, this Company will maintain such a high standard for its manufacture as to render its brands a sufficient guaranty to those who use it that no better fertilizer than the "PATAPSCO" can be procured at any price.

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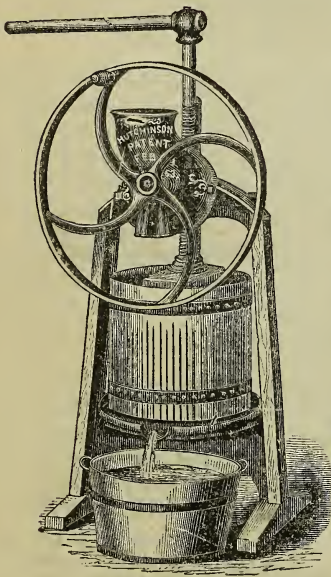
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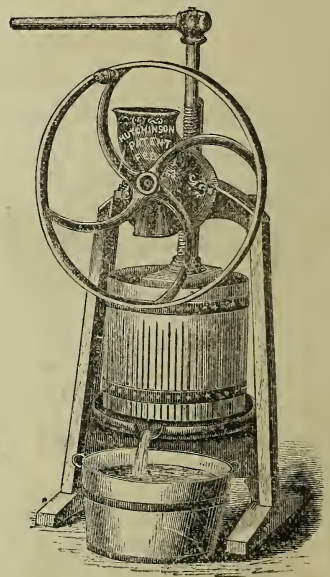
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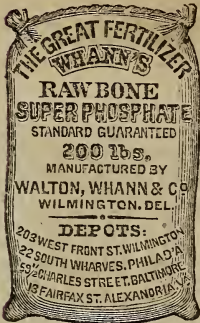
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WHANN'S RAW BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE.

WHANN'S SUPER-PHOSPHATE has been tested by side of the heretofore presumed first class Phosphates from three to nine years in Maryland and elsewhere by the gentlemen named here, and they pronounce it the best fertilizer they ever used. The basis of this Super-Phosphate is PURE RAW BONE dissolved in sulphuric acid, which is acknowledged to be the most durable fertilizing agent known; the Bone after being dissolved is combined with best quality of Peruvian Guano, and three other pure articles which makes the combination known as "WHANN'S RAW BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE," the best crop producer and land improver now made. Those that have used it are satisfied that it is what has long been wanted, namely: A PURE and CHEAP Fertilizer—the best they can buy. Those that have not used it will find it to their interest to try it and likewise be convinced. [There are other Phosphates much higher in price, but when tested with WHANN'S PHOSPHATE do not give as good results.] All who use it find it superior to all other manures for Wheat, Rye, Barley, Oats, Corn, Tobacco, Buckwheat, Cotton, Potatoes, Tomatoes, Cabbages, Turnips, Beans, Peas and all other field or garden vegetables and all kinds of fruits. Broadcasted over old lawns and old pastures, its effects are wonderful, perfectly rejuvenating them. Any farmer having exhausted lands which he wishes permanently improved should by all means try this fertilizer, he will find it 50 per cent. cheaper than any other manure.

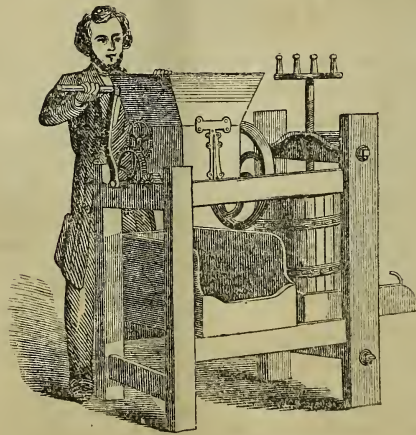
All communications and orders, to receive prompt attention, should be addressed to

E. G. EDWARDS, Agent,

Office 59½ South Charles Street, Baltimore, Md.

Cash price in Baltimore, \$56 per ton, packed in strong bags, 200 pounds each.
TEN BAGS TO THE TON. jy-tf

Patent Portable Cider & Wine Mill.



More than one hundred Silver Medals and Diplomas have been given this Mill within the last four years.

This Mill has been the pioneer in that line, and is the best in the market on the following points:

1st. It will grind the easiest, fastest, and in the most perfect manner.

2d. The press is the simplest and most powerful, and quickest handled. It is not hampered up with a number of screws and cog-wheels, which create enough friction to destroy its utility. It is well made, and sold at a fair price.

The Mill occupies about two and a half feet by three feet, and is four feet high, weighing 400 pounds, is every way portable and convenient. Price \$45. For sale by

E. WHITMAN & SONS,

jy-tf

Nos. 22 and 24 SOUTH CALVERT STREET, Baltimore, Md.

INTERESTING TO LADIES.

The following extracts are from the testimony, taken under oath, in a recent case pending before the United States Patent Office, upon the actual merits of the

GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE,

and its relative merits as compared with other machines:

Mrs. Dr. McCready, says:

"I have used, for nine years, a GROVER & BAKER MACHINE, and upon it I have done all kinds of family sewing for the house, for my children and husband, besides a great deal of fancy work, as braiding, quilting, and embroidering. During all that time my machine has never needed repair, except when I had the tension altered, and it is as good now as it was the first day I bought it."

"I am acquainted with the work of all the principal machines, including Wheeler & Wilson's, Finkle & Lyon's, Wilcox & Gibb's, Ladd & Webster's, the Florence machines, and Sloat's machines, besides a number of ten-dollar ones; and I prefer the Grover & Baker to them all, because I consider the stitch more elastic. I have worked now in the house that was done nine years ago, which is still good; and I have never found any of my friends who have used the other machines able to say the same thing

Mrs. Dr. Whiting gives the following reasons for the superiority of the Grover & Baker machines over all others:

"The elasticity of the stitch, and ripping when it is required; and also the stitch fastening itself, as you leave off; and also, the machine may be used for embroidering purposes; and therein consists the superiority over other machines.

"The stitch will not break when stretched, as the others do, and neither does it draw the work.

"I find this stitch will wear as long as the garments do—outwear the garments, in fact.

"I can use it from the thickest woolen cloth to Nansook muslin."

Mrs. Alice B. Whipple, wife of Rev. Mr. Whipple, Secretary of the American Missionary Association, testifies:

Q. As the result of your observation and experience, what machine do you think best as a general family instrument?

A. The Grover & Baker, decidedly.

Q. State the reasons, such of them as occur to you, for this opinion.

A. I think the stitch is a stronger stitch than that of any other machine I have used, and it seems to me much more simple in its management than other machines; one great advantage is the ease with which the seam is ripped when necessary to do so; and I think that the work, by an experienced person, on a Grover & Baker machine, is better than the work by such person on any other machine; it requires more skill to work other machines than the Grover & Baker.

Mrs. General Buel says she prefers the Grover & Baker machine over all others.

"On account of its durability of work, elasticity of stitch and strength of stitch. It never rips.

"It is preferred over all others; it is very easy in its movements, and very easily adjusted, and very simple in its construction.

"We can accomplish more in one week, by this sewing machine, than we can in a month by hand-sewing."

Mrs. Dr. Watts, says:

"I have had several years' experience with a Grover & Baker machine, which has given me great satisfaction. Its chief merit is that it makes a strong elastic

stitch; it is very easily kept in order, and worked without much fatigue, which I think is a very great recommendation. I am not very familiar with any other machine, except a Wheeler & Wilson, which I have had. I think the Grover and Baker machine is more easily managed, and less liable to get out of order. I prefer the Grover & Baker, decidedly."

Mrs. A. B. Spooner, says:

"I answer conscientiously, I believe it to be the best, all things considered, of any that I have known.

"In the first place, it is very simple and easily learned; the sewing from the ordinary spool is a great advantage; the stitch is entirely reliable. It does ordinary work beautifully, and the embroidery stitch. It is not liable to get out of order. It operates very easily. I suppose I can sum it all up by saying it is a perfect machine.

"I have had occasion to compare the work with that of other machines. The result was always favorable to the Grover & Baker machine."

Mrs. Dr. Andrews, testifies:

"I prefer it to all other machines I have known anything about, for the ease and simplicity with which it operates and is managed; for the perfect elasticity of the stitch; the ease with which the work can be ripped, if desired, and still retain its strength when the thread is cut, or accidentally broken; its adaptation to different kinds of work, from fine to coarse, without change of needle or tension."

Mrs. Maria J. Keane, of the house of Natalie, Tilman & Co., says:

"Our customers all prefer the Grover & Baker machine, for durability and beauty of stitch."


Mrs. Jennie C. Croly, ("Jenny June,") says:

"I prefer it to any machine. I like the Grover & Baker machine in the first place, because if I had any other I should still want a Grover & Baker; and, having a Grover & Baker, it answers the purpose of all the rest. It does a greater variety of work, and it is easier to learn than any other. I like the stitch because of its beauty and strength and because, although it can be taken out, it don't rip, not, even by cutting every other stitch."

The foregoing testimony establishes beyond question:

1. The great simplicity and ease of management of the Grover & Baker machines.
2. That they are not liable to get out of repair.
3. That a greater variety of work can be done with them than with other machines.
4. That the elasticity of the stitch causes the work to last longer, look neater, and wear better, than work done on other machines.
5. That the facility with which any part of the seam can be removed when desired is a great advantage.
6. That the seam will retain its strength even when cut or broken at intervals.
7. That, besides doing all varieties of work done by other sewing machines, these machines execute beautiful embroidery.

Over one hundred other witnesses in the case above referred to testified to the superiority of the Grover & Baker machines in the points named in substantially the same language, and thousands of letters have been received from parts of the world, stating all the same facts.

 Send for a Circular.

OFFICE AND SALES ROOMS,

181 Baltimore Street,

BALTIMORE.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS !

SUPER PHOSPHATES.

THE MARYLAND FERTILIZING AND MANUFACTURING CO.

Incorporated January, 1867.

DIRECTORS.

WM. G. HARRISON,
LAWRENCE SANGSTON,
ROBERT TURNER,

WILLIAM NUMSEN,
RICHARD J. BAKER,
WILLIAM TREGO.

WILLIAM TREGO,
Manufacturing Chemist.

LAWRENCE SANGSTON,
President.

This Company, incorporated by the Legislature of Maryland for the Manufacture and Sale of Fertilizers, are now prepared to furnish the Agricultural community with their products.

Deriving their supply of material from the richest of the recently discovered deposits of Bone Phosphates in South Carolina, they have established, and will inflexibly maintain, a higher standard of Fertilizing value than any similar production hitherto on the market.

While the material they use contains 60 per cent. of Bone Phosphate of Lime, it is guaranteed to contain a larger per centage of SOLUBLE PHOSPHATE than any heretofore used.

FINE GROUND BONE PHOSPHATES,

Price \$30 Per Ton, in Bags.

Containing, by the average of the Analyses of Professors Piggott, Leibig and Popen, 60.20 per cent. of Bone Phosphate of Lime.

The unusual per centage of *Soluble* Phosphate will make this form very desirable to Farmers who prefer to use it in its natural state, or to manipulate for themselves.

ALKALINE SUPER PHOSPHATE, price \$50 per ton, in Bags.

This preparation has special reference to the growth and development of the Seed or Grain, and is intended for soils that produce large crops of Straw, and small crops of Grain.

AMMONIATED SUPER PHOSPHATE, PRICE \$55 PER TON, IN BAGS.

Adapted to lands that require a full development of the crop, both Straw and Grain.

TOBACCO FOOD, price \$60 per ton, in Bags.

A speciality for the Tobacco Plant, rich in Ammonia, Potash and Nitrates, but adapted to all Plants that require a prompt and vigorous growth.

The Superiority of the South Carolina Phosphate is fully demonstrated by the fact that most of the leading manufacturers of Artificial Fertilizers are now using, or making arrangements to use it, as the Phosphatic base of their preparations, and large quantities are being shipped to Europe.

The various preparations of the Maryland Fertilizing and Manufacturing Company are made under the personal supervision of a Manufacturing Chemist of thirty years' experience, and are confidently recommended to the Agricultural community.

LAWRENCE SANGSTON, President,

aug-ly

Office, 58 Exchange Place, Baltimore, Md.

WHEEL RAKES.



Having thoroughly examined the market, and spared no pains in trying to find the best, we are prepared to offer to our customers great inducements in WHEEL RAKES. To agents who have sold RAKES for us heretofore, we would say that we can supply them with a better article, and at a less price, than we have ever done before.

The two kinds which we mention below are both well made and highly finished, and the axles being made of wrought iron, and the teeth of the very best quality steel, they are unusually strong and durable.

THE EAGLE SELF-DISCHARGING RAKE

Can be worked by hand or as a self-discharger, as the driver may wish. In either case it can be worked by a small boy, being perfectly simple and easily managed.

PRICE \$42.

—:0:—

THE EXCELSIOR WHEEL RAKE

Is a strong, simple and durable article and cannot fail to give satisfaction. It has both a foot treadle and a hand lever, and is very easily discharged. It possesses more good points than any Rake (not a self-discharger) that we have ever seen.

PRICE \$40.

 Neither of the above RAKES have their superior.

E. WHITMAN & SONS,

may-tf

22 and 24 S. CALVERT STREET, Baltimore, Md.

SEEDS! SEEDS!! SEEDS!!!

—:0:—

E. WHITMAN & SONS

Are now receiving by each of the regular steamers of the Baltimore and Liverpool line their stock of

FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS,

Grown for them in England and on the Continent of Europe,

Which, together with their AMERICAN GROWTH OF FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS, will make the largest and best assortment ever offered in this market, and will enable them to compete with any house in this country.

Send for circulars, and direct to

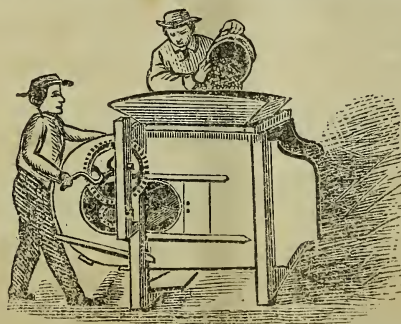
E. WHITMAN & SONS,

22 and 24 South Calvert Street, Baltimore, Md.

MONTGOMERY'S ROCKAWAY & LOCOMOTIVE WHEAT FANS.

Patented December 29th, 1868.

Awarded 127 Premiums.



10 Silver Medals.

We are the sole manufacturers of these justly celebrated FANS, which has proved themselves by many trials to be superior to any others yet invented.

They have in late contests obtained premiums over several Fans claiming to be improvements over the Locomotive and Rockaway, and now stands unequalled by any other Fans in the country.

We have a splendid stock of these Fans now ready for the market, with all the latest improvements. Those wanting the Side Shake will order the Rockaway, and those wanting the Back and Forward motion will order the Locomotive Fan. All these Fans are put up under the supervision of the inventor.

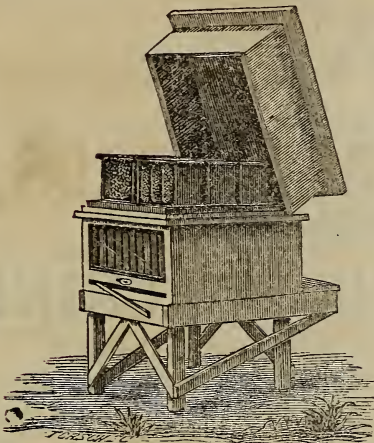
EXCELSIOR WHEAT FAN.

We have sold a great many of these Fans during the last two seasons and can recommend them as being a good article. Having bought out the manufacturer's entire stock, consisting of over five hundred Fans, at an exceedingly low price, we can offer them at a much less figure than at which they could otherwise be sold. Price \$30.

E. WHITMAN & SONS,

22 and 24 South Calvert street, Baltimore, Md.

LANGSTROTH'S
PATENT
Movable Comb Bee Hive.



Patent Extended for 7 years from Oct. 1866.

Territorial rights, and hives of the above patent, with comb guides of his own patent, and surplus honey arrangements, may be had on application to the undersigner, owner of the Langstroth patent, for the States of Maryland, Delaware and part of Ohio.

RICHARD COLVIN,

may-6t No. 77 E. Baltimore St. Balt.

N. B.—The public are cautioned against purchasing or using HIVES containing Moveable Comb Frames, which infringe in whole or in part the rights secured in the above patent. **R. C.**

A Self-Acting Household Wonder,
FOR

Washing & Cleansing Clothes,

And all articles of the coarsest or most delicate texture, without the least injury.

NO LABOR! NO WEAR!! NO TEAR!!!

The Fountain Clothes Washer.

This simple invention renders the hitherto most unpleasant of all days, viz., the washing day, comparatively easy and agreeable.

“EUREKA”

Self-Adjusting Clothes Wringer,

*The only reliable Wringing Machine in the world;
Steel Elliptic Springs.*

They say 'tis small and simple,
Yet it does the million please—
The Eureka (“I have found it,”)
Can be worked with speed and ease.

The Eureka is not only a great labor saver, but also saves very much in the wear and tear of garments, clothes lasting as long again as when wrung without this machine, thereby paying for itself in every year's use.

COLLINS & HEATH,

Stove, Furnace and Plumbing House,

dec-1y

23 Light Street, Baltimore.

HENRY GIBSON,

MANUFACTURER OF

TUBULAR DRAINS,

IN GLAZED STONEWARE.

ALSO,

DRAIN TILES.

LOCUST POINT,

Baltimore.

apr-6m

“FLOUR OF BONE.”

We will give a money guarantee of the purity of this article. It is pure *unsteamed, unburnt bone*, reduced to the *fineness of flour*, which adds 100 per cent. to its value. It is as *quick and active*, as acid *dissolved bone*, hence its value is vastly greater, because it contains neither acid nor water, which necessarily add weight, and reduce the quantity of valuable elements. We recommend 250 pounds to be used in place of 300 pounds Super Phosphate or dissolved bone.

JOHN S. REESE & CO.,

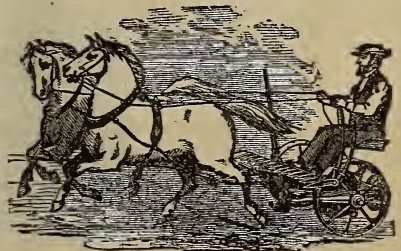
General Agents for the South,

71 South Street, Baltimore.

jan-tf

BUCKEYE MOWER & REAPER.

STILL THE CHAMPION MACHINE.



Awarded First Premiums at the most extensive Field Trials ever held in any country. Manufactured by the Incorporated Company of

C. AULTMAN & CO.

Canton, Ohio.

For circulars, &c., apply to

JAS. BRUSTER,

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77 North street, Baltimore, Md.

WHEELER & WILSON'S




FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.

The most Simple, Durable, Cheapest, Economical and Popular!

Its sales are 100,000 more than the next largest Company, whose Machine is fully three years older.—

Sales as per sworn reports up to September 10th, 1867.

WHEELER & WILSON.....	300,000	SINGER.....	202,000
GROVER & BAKER.....	165,000	FLORENCE.....	35,000

Awarded the Highest Premium at the Paris Exposition, all the machines of the world in competition. Every one may be the possessor of one of these unrivalled Machines, as we endeavor to make the terms of sale suit all customers.  Call at our Salerooms, or enquire of our Agents, and look at the Machines, and be sure and ask the terms of sale.

PETERSON & CARPENTER, General Agents,

mar-ly

214 W. BALTIMORE STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.

AETNA MOWER AND REAPER.

Champion Harvester of the Age!

MANUFACTURED

BY THE



Aetna Manufacturing Co.
SALEM, OHIO.

Highest Premium again awarded the AETNA by Maryland Institute, November, 1868.

A. G. MOTT, Genl. Agent for Md. and the South,
40 ENSOR ST., near Belair Market, Baltimore, Md.

Manufacturer and Dealer in Agricultural Implements, Seeds, &c.

 A CALL IS SOLICITED.

TO TOBACCO PLANTERS!!

“EXCELSIOR”

NO. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO AND SOLUBLE PHOSPHATES.

Ten years' experience in the growth of Tobacco in Maryland and Virginia has demonstrated beyond doubt that “EXCELSIOR” has no competitor in the growth of that staple. It is the unanimous opinion of the Tobacco planters of Maryland “that from the application of ‘Excelsior’ the crop is heavier and of finer quality, cures earlier and better, and is not so liable to suffer from drought as from Peruvian Guano.” We refer to every Tobacco planter in Maryland.

Uniformity of quality guaranteed by the manufacturers.

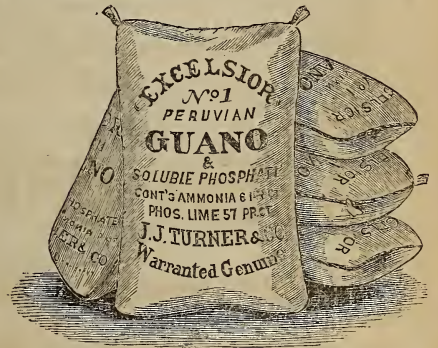
PRICE SEVENTY DOLLARS PER TON.

J. J. TURNER & CO.

No. 42 PRATT STREET, BALTIMORE.

CAUTION!

The popularity of “EXCELSIOR” as the only reliable substitute for Peruvian Guano, has induced unscrupulous parties in this and other cities to use the name “EXCELSIOR” to sell their worthless compounds. Every Bag of Genuine “EXCELSIOR” has our name on it in RED LETTERS. All others are counterfeits. J. J. TURNER & CO.



To Corn and Oat Growers!

AMMONIATED BONE SUPER PHOSPHATE,

Of own manufacture, containing Ammonia 3 per cent. and Soluble Phosphate of Lime 25 per cent. The best Corn, Oat and general spring crop grower offered; dry and in good order. Uniformity of quality guaranteed.

Packed in Bags and Barrels.

Price \$55 Per Ton.

J. J. TURNER & CO.,

42 Pratt Street, Baltimore, Md.

NAVASSA GUANO,

The only reliable source of Rich Bone Phosphate of Lime.

The attention of manufacturers of Artificial Manures and agriculturists is called to the following analysis of Navassa Guano. The fact alone of a good and increasing market having been found in Europe for this guano, whilst none of the many Phosphates for sale in this country can there find a purchaser, speaks as favorably for the richness and reliability of our guano as it is possible, and the further fact that it is the base of nearly all the well known Artificial Manures now manufactured, and the recommendation of it by such men as Prof. Voelcker, Sibson and Liebig, is sufficient guarantee to the user that by its selection he has obtained the richest Phosphatic Material extant. We guarantee the guano to contain a given amount of Bone Phosphate of Lime, to be analyzed upon arrival by any competent chemist the purchaser may select. Supplying the trade with this Guano in fine powder, packed in strong bags, containing twenty per cent. more Phosphate than any article now offered, at \$30 per ton, or crude, direct from Navassa Island, at proportionally low rates.

LABORATORY, 11 SALISBURY SQUARE, FLEET STREET.

Analysis of six samples, representing that number of cargoes, lately brought to England.

	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.	No. 6.
Moisture.....	13.61	2.73	5.51	7.70	8.77	13.07
Water in combination and Organic Matter.....	6.72	7.39	6.50	7.04	6.67
*Phosphoric Acid.....	30.88	32.48	31.85	31.98	31.23	31.64
Lime.....	32.56	31.06	37.73	35.10	37.22	37.05
Oxides of Iron, Alumina, Carbonic Acid, &c.....	13.88	20.16	16.09	15.60	13.80	16.01
Insoluble Silicious Matter.....	2.35	3.18	2.32	2.58	2.31	2.22

	100	100	100	100	100	100
*Equal to Tribasic Phosphate of Lime (bone earth)..	67.41	70.90	69.50	69.81	68.18	69.07

The commercial value of Navassa Guano, it is scarcely necessary for me to say, is mainly regulated by the amount of Phosphoric Acid which it contains. In the foregoing analysis the percentage of Phosphoric Acid was accurately determined.

AUGUSTUS VOELCKER,

Prof. of Chemistry to the Royal Agricultural Society of England.

Remarks and Analysis by Dr. Sibson, of London.

11 Eaton Terrace, St. John's Wood, Dec., 1867

Amongst the natural deposits of phosphates now at command for furnishing the constituents of our super-phosphates and other prepared manures at present so extensively consumed in our fields, that of the Island of Navassa, lately brought to notice, appears to be one of the most important. In the search for Natural Phosphates, now pretty actively prosecuted, materials of this description are sometimes found, which may possess a certain amount of scientific interest, but are of no practical importance, solely on account of their insignificant quantity. Again, a phosphate possessing almost every desirable quality, may be excluded from the market by the unfortunate fact of its percentage of Phosphate of Lime being too low. Neither of these drawbacks, however, attach to the Navassa Guano.

As I find from analyses of several cargoes lately brought to this country, that the Navassa Guano possesses a high value, I consider that it merits more than ordinary attention.

	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.	No. 6.
Moisture and Water of Combination.....	10.24	9.25	5.73	12.90	11.15	6.53
*Phosphoric Acid.....	32.94	32.57	33.43	31.21	31.27	33.03
Lime.....	37.91	37.34	40.15	35.13	34.90	37.20
Carbonic Acid.....	1.30	1.20	(not determined.)		1.68	1.02
Equal to Carbonate of Lime.....	2.95	2.72	"	3.75	2.33	
Oxide of Iron, &c.....	15.33	17.18	17.85	16.63	15.83	18.24
Insoluble Matter.....	2.25	2.46	2.24	2.13	5.17	3.98

	100	100	100	100	100	100
*Equal to Tribasic Phosphate of Lime.....	71.36	70.57	72.43	69.80	67.76	71.58

The average percentage of Phosphate of Lime, in most samples, I find to be over 70 per cent., which as an average, is higher than most Phosphatic materials now on the market.

ALFRED SIBSON, F. C. S., &c. *Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester, England.*

Analysis by Dr. Liebig, Baltimore, of cargoes lately imported.

Bark Savannah.....	June 8, 1868,	containing, crude,	69.94	—when dried,	76.61	per cent of Bone Phosphate of Lime.
Brig Cyrus Fasset,	" 27, 1868,	"	68.89	"	75.16	"
Brig Fidelia.....	" 10, 1868,	"	68.87	"	75.44	"
Brig M. E. Banks.....	May 8, 1868,	"	66.03	"	72.59	"
Brig Romance.....	June 16, 1868,	"	69.11	"	76.61	"
Brig E. H. Rich.....	Sept. 21, 1868,	"	68.57	"	74.56	"
Brig Drego.....	Aug. 12, 1868,	"	67.00	"	75.16	"

For Sale by Navassa Phosphate Co.

R. W. L. RASIN, General Agent,

dec-tf

32 SOUTH STREET, BALTIMORE.

GRAPE VINES & GRAPE WOOD,

GROWN AT

AZADIA VINEYARD,

NEAR WASHINGTON, D. C.

A large stock of splendid one and two year old GRAPE VINES of the following varieties: Adirondac, Delaware, Concord, Iona, Rogers' Hybrids, Salem, &c. These vines are layers, and one and two eye cuttings, grown in the open air.

These vines and grape wood will be sold very low. For further particulars apply to

DR. JOHN B. KEASBEY,
may-1y 312 F Street, Washington, D. C.

GEO. W. McLEAN,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

And dealer in

Agricultural Implements, Produce,

FERTILIZERS, &c.

COCKEYSVILLE, MD.

REFERS TO

Messrs. Jno. Merryman & Co., Baltimore Md.
" Jno. W. Ross & Co. " "
Wm. H. McLean, Esq. " "
Saml. L. Worthington, Esq., Cockeysville, Md.
" Jos. L. Worthington, Esq. " "

oct-1y

Vol. XIV. THE HOMESTEAD 1869.

AND

WESTERN FARM JOURNAL,

AN OFFICIAL STATE PAPER, published at the CAPITOL OF IOWA, weekly, contains full list of names, with the P. O. address, of officers of State and County Agricultural and Horticultural Societies in Iowa.

Is the only leading agricultural paper north of St. Louis, and west of the Mississippi river, and to persons who think of

REMOVING TO THE WEST,

or to breeders of farm stock, and dealers in implements, etc, it will be of great value. To accommodate those who wish to remove to the west, we will send it the short term.

Terms: One year, \$2; Six months, \$1; Three months 60 cents.

This Journal being, though legislative enactment, taken by all the Counties in Iowa, and kept on file by every County Clerk in the State, it will readily be seen that it is unequaled as an advertising medium West of the Mississippi river. Address

HOMESTEAD AND FARM JOURNAL,
mar-tf Des Moines, Iowa.

Improved Breeds of Live Stock.

The undersigned, editor of the *Practical Farmer*, having been for many years engaged in breeding, importing and shipping LIVE STOCK to all sections of the United States, is now prepared to execute orders for his PURE WHITE CHESTER HOGS, of which he has shipped large numbers. Also, pure ESSEX and BERKSHIRE HOGS, ALDERNEY, AYRSHIRE, DEVON and SHORT HORN CATTLE. SOUTHDOWN, MERINO and COTSWOLD SHEEP. All the improved breeds of POULTRY—Chickens, Ducks, Turkeys, Geese, &c., all of which will be carefully selected and shipped by express or steamer as directed. Price lists furnished on application, and all communications promptly answered.

PASCHALL MORRIS,

Office of "Practical Farmer,"

18 North 13th street, Philadelphia, Pa.

jan-6*

NEW BRICK MACHINE.

For tempered clay—common labor only required—
worked by one man—makes 500 an hour, \$110—
by a horse, 800 an hour, \$300—1,200 an hour,
\$400—by steam, 2,000 an hour, \$500—
3,000 an hour, \$700.

DRYING TUNNEL

For drying in twenty-four hours Bricks, Fruit, Vegetables, Broom Corn, Hops, Lumber, Pea-nuts. Bricks moulded one day go into the kiln the next all the year.

HOT BLAST KILN, by which one-half the fuel is saved—220,000 bricks have been burned with 53 cords.

REVOLVING SEPARATOR, which pulverizes the clay, and frees it from stone. A piece of limestone, the size of an acorn, will burst a brick.

For further particulars, in a pamphlet (eighth edition, enlarged) giving full instructions on brick setting and burning, with wood or coal, address, sending 25 cents,

FRANCIS H. SMITH,
P. O. Box 556,
Baltimore, Md.

jan-tf

THOMAS DAILY,

Manufacturer of



Saddles, Harness & Collars

No. 194 WEST PRATT STREET,

BALTIMORE, MD.

A large assortment of BITTS, STIRRUPS, GIRTHS, &c., always on hand.

Orders from the country promptly attended to. oct-1y

HARRINGTON & MILLS,

SUCCESSORS TO SAMSON CARISS & CO.

140 Baltimore Street,

Manufacturers and dealers in

Mantle and Pier Mirrors, Bases, Cornices, Picture Frames,

And all descriptions of

Framing and Gilt Work, French and German Looking-Glass Plates.

Fine English, French and German ENGRAVINGS—a large stock constantly on hand.

HOUSE FURNISHING ARTICLES

in great variety.

Chandeliers and Gas Fixtures.

PLATED ALBATA Forks, Spoons, Ladles, Castors, Tea Sets, Liquor Stands, Urns, &c. Ivory and Bone Handle Table and Desert Knives & Forks, Carvers, Steels, Butcher and Bread Knives, &c.

Platished, Japan and common TIN WARE, in all its varieties.

Wooden Ware, fine and common Hardware, Baskets, Willow Ware, Door Mats, &c.

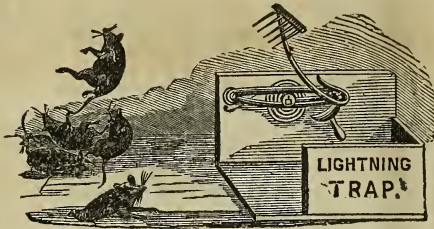
Sweep, Hand and Dust Brushes; Feather Dusters of all descriptions.

Waiters and Tea Trays, all sizes and varieties.

Devonshire Portable Carpet and Sewing Chairs, Table Mats, Napkins, Rings, Knife Boxes, &c.

Cedar Chests of all sizes.

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We also offer

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Consisting of Tea Sets, Ice Urns, Waiters, Cups, Goblets, Castors, Knives, Butter Dishes, Pudding Dishes, Flower Vases, Fancy Pieces, Ladles, Spoons, Forks, &c.

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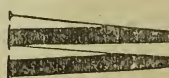
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2,000 Barrels Pure Bone Dust.

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This Bone Dust is not so fine as our Bone Flour, but sufficiently fine to prove active on the first crop. It is prepared in New Orleans for our sales.

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A Standard Manure for all Field and Garden Crops. It matures the Crop much earlier, and greatly increases the yield.

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Its effect upon FLOWERS and upon LAWNS surpass that of any other fertilizer.

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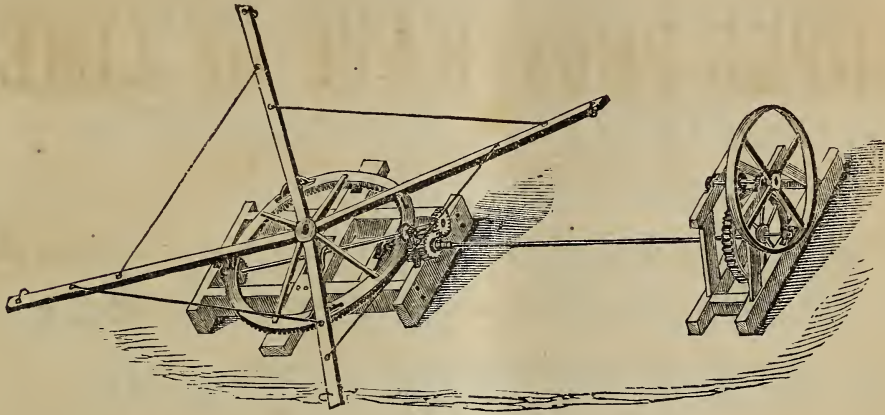
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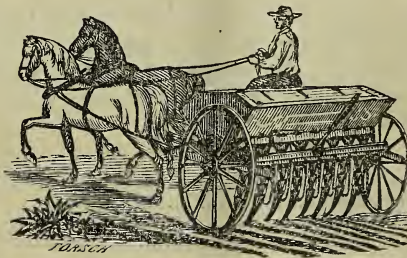
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WITH THE IMPROVED GUANO ATTACHMENT & GRASS SEED SOWER.

Patented April 22, 1856.

New Pat. Mar. 19, 1867

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No Bunching of Grain !

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Made of the best white oak, with 5 or 6 polished steel Plain or Reversible Teeth. It is adjustable to any required width and depth, and the teeth being like the plow, of polished steel, clean themselves readily and cut the weeds and briars instead of passing over them. It is much more satisfactory, and, because more durable, cheaper than the old style.

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For Separating, Cleaning and Bagging Grain, at one operation.

This machine has been in use for about 10 years some of them having threshed more than a hundred thousand bushels grain, and owing to its strength, simplicity and completeness of its operations, is *universally acknowledged to be the Best in Use.* It is the only machine that bags the grain clean enough for market. Being provided with a self-regulating blast and other improvements for saving all the grain, it will pay for itself, over any other Separator, in a few years.

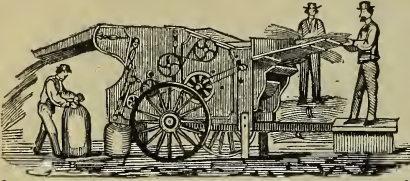
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I am manufacturing the celebrated **PELTON TRIPLE GEARED HORSE POWER** of all sizes, 3 to 10 horse. The Castings are made in my own Foundry, of the very best Iron, and I will warrant this Power to run easier and bear double the strain of any other in use.

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GEISER'S PATENT SELF-REGULATING Grain Separator, Cleaner & Bagger.



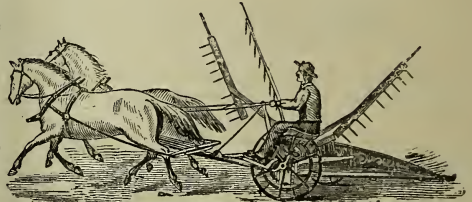
fixed on two wheels—and prepares the grain clean for market at one operation. This machine can be run with either lever or railway power.

The capacity of this machine is from 200 to 300 bushels of wheat per day, and double that amount of oats, with 5 or 6 hands and as many horses. The capacity of No. 1 large machine, 500 or 600 bushels of wheat per day, and double that amount of oats. There is also a great saving of grain, in straw and chaff, over the common way of threshing and cleaning; and also over other Separators and Cleaners. The machine is conveniently arranged for hauling and threshing, being permanently

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For the past four years shows a merit that has no parallel in the history of Harvesters in this or any other Country.

The inventing of this Reaper just at the time when mechanics and farmers were settling down in the belief that they had already discovered the right and only practical method for securing grain, is one of those phenomena, or strides made in the inventive art that now and then occurs within a lifetime. Former efforts have been numerous and their results complicated, while in this we have the most simple structure imaginable, and which thus far proves susceptible of improvement only in form and strength; the universal acknowledgement has been, "*The Principle is Perfect.*" The Johnston Self-Raking Reaper has an Adjustable Cut—i. e., if you are reaping standing grain, and all at once come to a lodged spot—by moving a lever at your side the cutters are lowered to gather it up; and this is raised and lowered in a moment, while the Machine is working.



THE HUBBARD LIGHT MOWER.



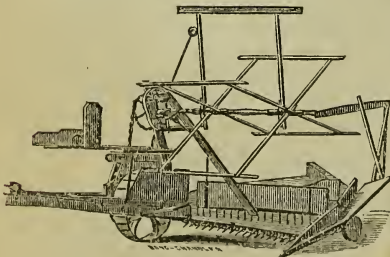
We make this assertion without fear of successful thousands of references.

In presenting the Hubbard Light Mower to the Farmer for 1869, we do not propose to discuss at length its merits. It is so well and favorably known, that it needs no argument to convince any unprejudiced man, that it is the best Mower now before the public.

Years of labor have been bestowed upon the Hubbard Machine to make it as perfect as possible, and each year's improvements have added to its merits, until now it stands unrivalled as the best and the most perfect Mower in the world.

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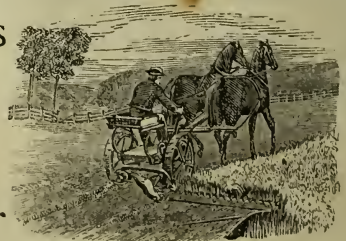


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THE RELIABLE.—By which we designate the well known Self-Raking Reaper, (as represented above,) which has won for itself a world-wide notoriety as the machine which abolished the old style of raking by hand. It is a one-wheeled machine, with serrated sickle, and while built mainly with a view to reaping (in which it has no competitor for amount or quality of work it can accomplish per day,) it can also be very successfully used as a Mower. It is an indispensable machine for those who have more than about sixty acres of grain to harvest.

THE MCCORMICK PRIZE MOWER.—A two-wheeled, four foot cut Mower, with double-jointed Cutter-Bar, lifting and tilting levers, &c.; a superb Mower in all varieties and conditions of grass and ground.

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